

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
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THE BEE.
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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
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Do you want reliable news? Do you want
a fearless free advocate? Do you want colored
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VOL. 24.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

NO. 13

What Will Happen?

J. C. Asbury will be succeeded by a new man as editor of the Odd Fellows Journal. Charles Brooks will be re-elected Grand Secretary of the United Order of Odd Fellows, to succeed Mr. Needam. William Muse will come on top again. Lucius H. Peterson will be a leading factor in the Crispus Attacks. The subsidized press will be no help to Booker T. Washington. Attorney Pierce W. Frisby will move on the Carroll estate in Lincoln, D. C., east of Benning. It is a twelve-room house; all modern improvements. There are six acres of ground. It is one of the largest houses in that section of the city. The cars stop at the door. Attorney Frisby moved on the first of the month. Some time in December he anticipates having a house warming. This shows the progress of a successful lawyer.

NEW SECRET ORDER.

A new fraternal order has been launched at Topeka, Kan., by a body composed of 200 charter members. It is called the Ancient Toltec Rite. It is said to bear to the higher bodies of Masonry about the same relations as that of the Order of Eastern Star to the Blue Lodges. In other words it admits the women folks of masons—the qualifications, wife, daughter, sister or widow of a 3d degree Mason or Knight Templar. The rite is in three degrees, constructed with particular reference to a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen. The work is said to be dramatic in character.

Y. M. P. L. NOTES.

F. Christopher has gone to Loudon county, Va. William Parker left for the Blue Ridge last week. C. F. M. Brown will go to Lenox, Martha's Vineyard and Boston, Mass. Mr. W. J. Iverson is off for St. Louis. Rumor has it that Mr. and Mrs. William B. Harris are in Atlantic City for a fortnight. Mr. Royal H. Hughes made himself felt at the crab feast. It is reported that there is something to be given similar to it in the near future.

VERY LOW RATES

TO
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio railroad now on sale from Washington as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$33.60 round trip

SIXTY DAY EXCURSION TICKETS, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$28.00 round trip

FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to be sold daily at rate of \$23.00 round trip

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Dev Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information call at Ticket Office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., will hold their annual meeting at San Francisco, Cal., September 19-25, and for this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. will sell excursion tickets from Aug. 28th to Sep. 9th, at very low rates for the round trip, valid for return to Oct. 23d, 1904.

Stop-overs on going trip at St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans will be allowed; also at any point in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and British Columbia within going transit limit of Oct. 10th, 1904. Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents have full details.

READ THE BEE.

S. H. HINES.

The colored citizens of the 2d Congressional District will urge Mr. Hines to run as an independent candidate. With the united colored vote he will be elected.

COUPLE WED IN ABBEY.

London Society Afforded Rare Spectacle by Pompous Ceremony in Westminster.

The rare spectacle of a wedding in Westminster Abbey in London was witnessed. The wedding was celebrated with much pomp and display. The bride, Leopold Canning, eldest son and heir of Baron Garvagh, married Miss Caroline Rube, a young woman not much known in fashionable society, but a great beauty and a great heiress. The ceremony was of the abbey granted now-days for weddings. But in this case the renown of the bridegroom's family and respect for his ancestor, George Canning, prime minister of England in 1827, won the consent of the dean and canons. George Canning lies buried in the abbey. Baron Garvagh was married there, and the bridegroom was christened therein. The wedding dress of the bride perhaps attracted more attention than the historic surroundings. It was covered with the rarest Brussels lace, with a train especially woven and embroidered in silver shamrocks and roses. The lace alone is said to have cost \$5,000.

NEW CODE FOR LABORERS.

Workmen at Logansport, Ind., Face Big Placards Bearing the Ten Commandments.

Acting on the advice of the pastor, Rev. P. Ross Parrish, contractor L. O. Miller, of Middletown, Ind., who is building a new church for the Broadway Methodist congregation, at Logansport, has hung in his office and in conspicuous places about the site where work is in progress huge placards bearing the ten commandments. Strict adherence to these Divine injunctions is required of every laborer employed. Repeated violation of any commandment by the laborers is considered cause for discharge. The type in which the placards are printed can be read across the street.

During the recent erection of the Market Street Methodist church the contractor was required to give bond that no workman employed would use tobacco, liquor or profanity during work hours. The men struck once, and others took their places. The Market street building is nearly completed.

HAS THE BIGGEST TONNAGE

Great Britain Carries More Than One-Third of Earth's Traffic—Vessels Total Nearly 25,000.

Great Britain is the busiest common carrier on earth. The total tonnage of the world's merchant marine is estimated at \$3,645,000 tons and the total number of vessels is 24,854. Of this enormous tonnage Great Britain carries one-third, or 16,000,374 tons, while the great majority of the big vessels are British. Forty-eight of the 89 vessels of over 10,000 tons burden and 366 of the 528 between 6,000 and 10,000 tons burden fly the British flag. After Great Britain the list of common carriers stands in the following order: America, with 3,671,956 tons; Germany, with 3,283,247 tons; Norway, with 1,653,740 tons; France, with 1,622,016 tons; Italy, with 1,180,335 tons; Russia, with 803,648 tons; Spain, with 714,447 tons; and Japan, with 726,818 tons.

Hard on the Typewriter. A Danish scientist has discovered a new electric wave by means of which he can make a typewriter work in another room. No more novel reading by the typewriter, says the Chicago Record-Herald, when the boss is shut up in his private office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Rates Authorized via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

SUMMER SEASON—1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore: Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 12th and 25th and September 8th.

San Francisco, Cal.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agent; Baltimore and Ohio R.R.

Judge Ruffin Explains.

Editor Bee:—Accept my heartfelt thanks for the article which appeared in your columns of the 27th of August, 1904, which appeared to be in my interest only, but I view it to be of much greater interest than an individual, because it is a lesson that our leaders should have been teaching the people long before now. A united people will become great. It is a lesson that has been taught by the leaders of all races which have succeeded, that when one of their leaders has been assaulted, to withhold their condemnation until they know the facts. You kindly said that I had an interest in West Virginia coal lands. Yes; I own 441,000 acres of choice coal and oil lands in West Virginia and Kentucky in fee, which are valued at from \$20 to \$100 per acre, so some of the best judges say. Fifty thousand acres have just been sold for \$20 per acre cash and the money paid over for my use; and I have a



STANLEY P. MITCHELL,
Leader and Organizer of the Civil Liberty Party.

contract for \$1,800,000 worth which I hope to close on my return from Europe.

No business white man has ever been tried for such a thing as a mutilated two-cent stamp in any court of the District of Columbia.

I consider it a fight of the race to show these underlings (poor white men), that colored men have the right to own large properties if they can get them legitimately, as much so as white men.

There is something else behind this individual who served that warrant on me. There is a deep-laid conspiracy among the class of white men whom I have named to hinder and break up my sales if possible and by so doing they could force me into a compromise and reap a portion of my great profits. They struck the wrong man.

A word about what transpired at the hearing—the inspector testified, "He told me that he knew nothing of that stamp."

The commissioner said to me after the trial, "I do not believe that you are guilty," and yet to please the enemy he seemingly said, "Though not guilty, away with him, and crucify him, he is a negro and has no right to own such large possessions, break him down for the benefit of the race."

I have nothing to fear, my friends.

R. D. RUFFIN.

Monday, September 12th will be Maryland Day, and Wednesday, September 14th, will be Louisiana Purchase Day at the World's Fair, and for these occasions the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets on Saturday September 10th, good in coaches only and valid leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. Round Trip only \$17.00 from Washington. Ask Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

Stanley P. Mitchell

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 29, '04. The Civil Liberty Party, under the leadership of Mr. Stanley P. Mitchell, has its headquarters in this city, with campaign headquarters at Chicago, Ill., where it will be opened September 14th. This league was organized by Mr. Mitchell soon after he visited President Roosevelt in Washington. He went to the White House with a delegation of colored men for the purpose of asking the President to consider the possibility of placing the ex-slaves, who had served in the American Army of the 60's, on the Pension Rolls, particularly that element who performed menial labor, such as teamsters, forgers, bridge-builders and the like, as there had not been any legislative enactments made to care for such an element of servants of war. The delegation was anxious that President Roosevelt would make such a recommendation. The President said, when he was requested to make this recommendation: "The negro had received enough from the government when he was

Liberty Leagues all over the North. The convention convened at Douglas Hall, St. Louis, July 6th. The call was signed by Stanley P. Mitchell, the chairman of the National Committee, who used his personal money to make the meeting a success. It was a wonderful success. W. T. Scott, of Illinois, and W. C. Payne, of Virginia, were nominated as the standard-bearers of the Liberty Party.

ITS PLATFORM.

An indiscriminate ballot. Government ownership of public carriers.

A suppression of lynch law.

Increase the American Army by the enlistment of two new colored regiments and the promotion of Spanish-American War veterans.

Suffrage for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The pensioning of the ex-slaves who did menial service in the late Civil War.

The above fully expresses the substance of the platform and points to the object of the National Liberty Party.

After the convention had adjourned every friend of liberty was jubilant. Mr. Scott, the nominee of the convention, who is a very active man in politics in Illinois, and one who all are forced to regard as a political genius, was arrested by white Republicans without warrant or cause. He was not allowed bond. He was put in Belleville jail to debauch, destroy, and to kill his prestige. All of which the committee was well aware. But as Mr. Scott deemed it best, he withdrew over the protest of the committee. Geo. E. Taylor, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was substituted.

Mr. Mitchell is thirty-three years of age, and one of the most persistent men in the country. He has always stood at the front of many a race battle without fear or favor. He kept the negroes of Kentucky from being disfranchised in 1889. Mitchell was born in Kentucky and he is well trained in Kentucky politics.

The Liberty Party will poll a large vote for its candidates, and the day will come when the independence of the negro will be expressed in deed and in fact. The Liberty Party will have three hundred speakers in the field by the first of October.

R. S. M.

Popular Excursions to
NIAGARA FALLS.
Only \$10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7.00 A.M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11.00 P.M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, on all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$1.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

FRENCH BEAUTY IS FAKED.

Parisian Novelist Declares Their Loveliness Due to Acts of Coiffeur and Costumer.

Marcel Prevost, the well known French novelist and dramatist, has raised a storm of protest in Paris by making the following assertion:

"French women are never beautiful now. Many of them are pretty, and one never sees a plain Parisienne, but their prettiness is due to their toilets. They have engaging looks that are well-maintained. Color comes and goes, but their maids can fetch and carry it."

M. Prevost declares that there is no such thing in Paris as masculine beauty. He says he agrees with Talos, that men are extremely ugly nowadays, and that if in an assemblage of men a really handsome Frenchman were to appear it would cause unpleasant comment; and the man would have to go home and disguise himself in order to retain a good reputation.

Sad Law for Bald Heads.

The new scheme of street advertising in Paris, by means of baldheaded men exposing their pate with advertisements painted thereon met with serious complication at the hands of the authorities. The law required all advertisements of this kind to carry the government stamp, which, after being stuck on, must be struck with the official seal. How the baldheaded bearers of these inscriptions are going to undergo the ordeal of affixing the stamp, then of being hit with the obliterating seal, is not quite clear.

Disappointed.

Kingfisher, Va., Aug. 22, 1904. W. Calvin Chase, Editor "The Bee," Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of copies of your paper, "The Bee"—thank you. I note your reply to my inquiry as to the position you hold on the question of Socialism in its relation to the negro, and am somewhat disappointed with its tenor, because it is rather that of advice, non-committal at that, which is so cheap, means so little and carries no weight. I had looked for the utterance of a man deeply impressed with the wrongs and injustice his race endured under the present industrial system, and having examined the principles, aims and objects of the Socialist Party of America, had found in that party the lever by which his people could be raised to their place in society. This is what I expected from you. I do not think I have got it. The aims and objects of the movement, as declared in the platform are to regenerate society by the elimination of class rule; this would put the worker in possession of the tools of production, and in this reconstruction the colored man would have a place. I cannot conceive of any intelligent man, earnest and zealous for the welfare of the people, assisting by voice and pen, the two great political parties. Neither can I, after he shall have examined and studied Socialism, its origin, growth, tendency and aims—stand aloft and calmly fold his hands. In the new humanity there would be room for the negro, as he would individually and collectively rise with the enlarged opportunities before him. Today in the ripe, there is only room for him at the bottom, there to be deemed a nuisance and treated accordingly.

I thank you for your courtesy. I am, Respectfully yours, James H. Hart.

Let me quote you for a postscript: "The end of class struggles and class rule of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and slave, of cruelty and crime, the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of man, that is the demand. This is Socialism."

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The "Nations Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation and Dining Cars, Via Cincinnati.

Season, Sixty-day and Fifteen-day EXCURSION TICKETS on sale at very low rates:

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS from all Stations announced from time to time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklets, guide maps and full information.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS to the seashore, Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday go to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD Cheap excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair every Wednesday in August, September and October. Only \$17.00 round trip from Washington. Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains. Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. Call on ticket agent for time of train and full information.

ONLY \$1.00 TO FREDERICK, ANTIETAM (Keedysville), Hagerstown, and return via Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Sunday Sept. 4. Special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A.M. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on the historical grounds.

MARYLAND DAY, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 12th, and Louisiana Purchase Day, Wednesday September 14th, at the World's Fair. Very low rate. Excursion tickets on sale Saturday, September 10th, via Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Tickets good in coaches only, and valid returning ten days.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA Baltimore and Ohio R.R., to the Jersey Seashore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York, New England and the nearby Allegheny Mountain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 707 15th st. corner New York ave., N.W. and 619 Penna. ave.

BY THE



The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "Sec-To-No" Club's the coming musical organization in the city.

Mrs. A. V. Chase's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEA.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existence.

Hon. S. H. Visk of Wilson, N. C., will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him."

Some of the local statesmen should take a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEA to wait for an event. It is here.

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

All that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelihood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

A high score of the most popular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is seaward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave.

He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it.

The district delegation has returned.

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannot unite?

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enemies.

The pretender will say that he is your friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise.

Consistency is the companion of honesty.

Without one person falls short of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager Wm. Colvin Case, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our children.

Our boys and girls prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreations it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress, to pay the rental for the buildings and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not all disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

LADYLIKE PERSON WANTED.

Consequently Society Leader in Search of Position for Maid Is Rebuffed by Milliner.

One of the richest and most prominent society women, who is very quiet and unostentatious in her dress, and by only the appointment of her equipage betrays the fact that she is wealthy, says the New York Press, stopped her carriage outside the establishment of a fashionable milliner, entered and addressed the proprietress. "I see you have in your window a sign, 'Apprentice Wanted,'" she began. The milliner eyed her contemptuously from the crown of her modest bonnet to the tip of her common-sense shoe.

"You would not do at all," she said. "I want a ladylike person who can wait on customers."

"I wish to place one of my maids with some one from whom she could learn millinery while I am abroad," continued the visitor, quietly, "but I am afraid you would not do."

As the footman opened the carriage door for his mistress the horror-stricken milliner recognized too late the liveliness of one of the "first families" of New York.

RADIUM CLOCK IS DEVISED.

Englishman Constructs Curious Timepiece Which It Is Expected Will Run 30,000 Years.

Harrison Martindale, an Englishman, has constructed a radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely.

The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electrocope formed of two long leaves or stripes of silver is attached.

A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together.

This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy 30,000 years.

SPEAK ONLY FRENCH THERE

Natives of a Part of Louisiana Are Very Ignorant of the English Language.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana is, as his name indicates, of French descent. He never spoke English until he went to Georgetown university. "It is curious," said Mr. Broussard, "how the French language has remained the dominant tongue in my part of the country."

"Brought there by Arcadians of Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century, it prevails to-day, and I believe always will. Curiously enough, you will find plenty of men in my district with such unmistakably English names as Jones and Hayes who can't read, speak or write a word of English."

"Still funnier is the talk of the black people. Their negro French would be unintelligible in Paris, and yet it is the softest, sweetest, most musical speech I ever heard from human lips. It knows no grammar, but it is the very essence of euphony and melody."

Waitress Spoke Six Languages.

Few head waiters know as many languages as a woman named Scheidreiter, who died at Salzburg the other day, age 73. As a girl of 12 she had taken a position as maid with a wealthy family, and had in the course of years visited all parts of the world, gradually acquiring the faculty of speaking, besides her native German, six languages—English, French, Italian, Arabic, modern Greek and Turkish.

Jap Soldier a Model.

According to M. Pichon, the Japanese soldier has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, and an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the 24, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions and is ardently patriotic. He costs the state about nine cents a day and thinks himself well off.

Wiskey \$1.10 Per Gallon

We claim to be the LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE. We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"CASPER'S STANDARD" 30 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnace wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at \$5 to \$6 per gallon, but it is not any better than 75¢.

ARD It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts \$2.95, 10 Quarts \$5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.) as well as requests for confidential price list must be addressed as follows:

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

Main Office and Warehouses: No. 1049-46 Liberty and 1, 2, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

WHISKEY \$1.10 Per Gallon.

The New Manifolding Hammond Typewriter.



PERFECT alignment and impression. Easy of operation. Work in sight. Changeable type-shuttles. The best typewriter for the business or professional man.

In Use By

Miss L. S. Chase, Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, P. W. Frisby, J. L. Walton, W. C. Chase and others.

The Hammond Typewriter Co., 521 NINTH STREET, N. W. Washington, D. C.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT

House & Herrman

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment in Washington.

STIEFF PIANOS

Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from us you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can low PRICES UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW A

15, square Pianos 5, Organs 15

Terms to suit

Stieff WARE ROOMS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Novel Sweeping Apparatus.

A comparatively novel mechanical device used in the new Hotel St. Regis, in New York, is the pneumatic sweeping apparatus. It consists of a system of pipes, having a branch in every room connected with vacuum jumps in the basement. In order to operate it the servant, instead of sweeping the floor with a broom and raising assiduously as much dust as she removes, merely attaches a small flexible pipe to the outlet, turns on the valve, applies the nozzle to the dusty surface, and the rubbish is sucked off to the basement. There it is discharged into large sacks, which are taken from the building with other refuse.

AN EASY MARK.

"Doctors and lawyers see queer things," remarked a professional man the other evening as he puffed at his post-prandial cigar, "most of which go to prove that there is nothing new under the sun unless it is a recently elected member of congress. When he is new he is at times as wide as a church door and as woolly as a Persian lamb, but he has a large heart and a perfect willingness to expend his breath on anything, from the inoffensive gas burner to the chiefs of the various departments. He is, moreover, blessed with a confidence in his fellow man that nothing can shake except perhaps the experiences of his first session, and then he is apt to return to his 'destrict' and constituents a sadder, although a wiser, man."

"A perfect type of this class walked into my office last winter," continued the doctor, "a man who possessed all the earmarks of the southwest developed to a degree that is seldom seen east of the Mississippi river. His clothes belonged to the section of the country in which he had been reared, and there was nothing remarkable in his single-breasted black frock coat, in regard to its cut, or in the manner in which he wore it. Unlike old Grimes, it was not all buttoned down before, but was merely fastened at the waist in the characteristic southern manner, while the collar, besides being decorated by the usual traces of grease on the edges, was diversified by an occasional dash of dandruff here and there. The rest of the garment was literally covered with chicken feathers, which gave him the appearance of a tropical bird in the acute stages of moulting, while one eye was closed by a mass of swollen and discolored tissue."

"When the eye had been dressed and attended to he asked for the amount of the fee, and feeling that it was just as well to adhere to the usual rates when there was no prospect of any reward I gave him the figures that I should have charged had I known at the time that he really was a member of congress. To my surprise he took out a leather wallet, and undoing the strap he revealed his stiffened fingers and dazzled my unexpecting eyes by turning over a mass of yellow-backed bills in his efforts to find one small enough to meet my demands. This having been done, he picked up his broad-brimmed hat and started for the door. There he lingered and fidgeted with his flamboyant cravat, then he stooped down and pulled up a soiled white sock that had inverted itself over the top of his prunella cloth shoe. Finally he carefully closed the door, and returning to my desk said in a hoarse, interrogative whisper: 'Doc, you have lived here many years?' I informed him that they were more than I cared to count. 'Well,' he continued, 'you have known many public characters. Do you think Chauncey Depew is an honest man?' The question staggered me, but I assured him that the political reputation of the honorable gentleman rested on as secure and solid a foundation as some of his jokes. 'Oh,' he interrupted, 'I know his record, but do you think he would give me back my watch?'

"I looked at him with apprehension, to see if the blow that he had evidently received had affected his brain and rendered him liable to decorate his hair with straws and clams to belong to a royal family, but his face was perfectly serious and his one eye was clear and alert. 'How did he get your watch?' I demanded, 'and what do you mean?' 'Well,' he said, 'when I first came east I went to York city, and at the suggestion of the hotel man I took in a show at a theater on a roof. It was very hot and I was tired of being alone, when a gentleman sat down next to me and asked if he had not seen me in the south? I told him that I had just been elected to congress and that he may have met me when I was on the stump. He said that he remembered it perfectly, and that his name was Hackett—Mr. Recorder Hackett. We had something to drink and sat for awhile, when he suggested that as it was very warm we should go and have a Turkish bath."

"As we walked along the roof Senator Depew joined him, and I was introduced to him. He said he did not care to bathe, but would go there with us anyway. As we walked along he told us how he had been robbed at a bath in London, and when we arrived he agreed to wait for us and keep our watches and money. I suppose we were longer than we thought and that the senator had grown tired of waiting, for he had gone when we came out. Mr. Hackett said that he could get the things in the morning, and as we parted he gave me his card and address. I was called away by telegraph before breakfast, so I wrote to Mr. Hackett to send them by express, but I have never heard from him since."

"Well, I said, 'there is a good deal of doubt in the minds of some New Yorkers, particularly in those of the criminal classes, as to what Mr. Hackett's present address is. Where did he tell you to write?' Again the plethoric wallet was produced and from a side pocket he fished out a dirty, thumbmarked card, on which was written: 'Mr. Recorder Hackett, Hotel Waldorf, Room 4114.' 'Knowing that the man would never believe in the senator's innocence without a personal interview, and feeling that Mr. Depew would be the better off, at least by a new after-dinner story, I gravely assured him that he would undoubtedly be glad to return the watch to him, if it were still in his possession. 'If the member ever met the senator I do not know, but as the former evidently belonged to the class that Mr. Reed once described as being in congress for two years and catching everything that was going around but the speaker's eye, and as there has been no report of any affliction in Mr. Depew's family circle, some one must have prevented this particular joint conference of the senate and the house.'—Washington Star.

MEDICAL MENTION.

It has been noticed by the Congo expedition dispatched by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to study sleeping sickness, that in a large percentage of cases actual sleep is not a marked feature of the disease.

Sir William Turner, who was long an expert adviser to Darwin on anatomical points, is still wonderfully active at his more than 70 years. He presided recently over the annual meeting of the general medical council in London.

The most characteristic ill of advanced age is hardening the arteries. It has been asserted by Dr. Trunczek, a European investigator, that this is due to deficiency of salt in the blood and he treats it by injection of a saline solution.

Prof. Van't Hoff offers, through the medium of the Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie, a prize for the best and most complete synopsis of the literature of catalytic phenomena. Competitors are required to send in their papers before June 30, 1905, to the editors of the Zeitschrift.

The royal commission (British) appointed in August, 1901, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis has found that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical. The commission reports that experiments proved that the disease produced in animals by tubercular material, whether of human or bovine origin, was identical.

Dr. Leonard Williams, in an article in the London Practitioner, declares that flannel underclothing is a fraud. "Dry flannel," he says, "is practically unabsorbent, whereas linen, cotton and silk are, in different degrees, very absorbent." He concludes that "woolen underclothing is, of all others, the best calculated to induce a relaxed and unresponsive condition of the skin."

The British Medical Journal is authority for the statement that garlic has been found a remedy for hydrophobia. Its efficacy was unconsciously tested by a delirious young man, who was locked up in a loft after he had been bitten by a mad dog. His symptoms were decidedly hydrophobic, and in his delirium he devoured some bundles of dried garlic which hung in the loft. A profound slumber succeeded, from which the sufferer awoke with his full senses, and entirely cured.

FAMOUS BATTLE LOSSES.

Sedan—Germans, 9,000; French, 58,800.
Plevna—Russians, 40,000; Turks, 55,300.
Bull Run—Federal, 2,952; confederate, 1,752.
Blenheim—French loss, 40,000; allies, 12,000.
Waterloo—French loss, 31,000; allies, 22,000.
Leipzig—French loss, 55,000; allies, 53,000.
Sadowa—Prussians, 9,000; Austrians, 44,000.
Shiloh—Federal, 13,573; confederate, 10,699.
Antietam—Federal, 12,469; confederate, 25,899.
Borodino—French loss, 30,000; Russian, 40,000.
Wilderness—Federal, 37,737; confederate, 11,400.
Gettysburg—Federal, 23,737; confederate, 31,621.
Stone River—Federal, 11,578; confederate, 25,560.
Wagram—French loss, 30,000; Austrian, 35,000.
Chickamauga—Federal, 15,851; confederate, 17,804.
Chancellorsville—Federal, 16,030; confederate, 12,281.
Hohenlinden—French loss, 5,000; Austrian, 20,000.
Solferino—French-Sardinian, 18,000; Austrians, 20,000.
The bloodiest ten minutes of the civil war was the first rush of the union army against Lee's impregnable works at Cold Harbor. In half an hour the federal loss was about 7,000, and probably 3,500 fell in ten minutes.

FOREIGN FINDINGS.

The Russian population of Siberia now numbers not far from 8,000,000. Dartmoor, which occupies one-fifth of the area of the County of Devon, is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England.

The village of Neumuhlen (Westphalia) boasts of a laborer who has been working on the same farm for 78 years. He is now retiring into the workhouse.

The removal of Tintoretto's huge painting of "The Last Judgment," in the doge's palace, at Venice, revealed no fewer than 50 cracks in the wall. They were promptly filled with cement and mortar.

A nurse in Queen Alexandria's Imperial military nursing service receives an initial salary of \$200 a year. When she becomes a sister she gets from \$250 to \$325. A matron's salary rises to a maximum of \$750.

The pipeline from the Baku petroleum fields on the Caspian sea to Batum, on the Black sea, 560 miles, will be completed during 1905, and will double the transportation facilities for oil. A part of this line, 143 miles at the eastern end, has been in operation for several years.

It costs nearly two dollars more to go on an excursion train from Berlin to Basle, Switzerland, than from Basle to Berlin. The difference is due to the fact that in one direction the baggage is free, but not in the other; wherefore a reduction is made in the latter case in the price of the ticket.

An electric line, 100 kilometers in length, is to be constructed between Frederikssund and Nestved, in Denmark. It will cross a part of the island of Zealand, and is to be completed, after the model of the Lake Como railway, by 1905. It is said that this is the first electric line in Denmark.

CENTENARIAN QUEEN. DOG IS HIGHLY HONORED.

REIGNS AT AN IOWA EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Is 106 Years of Age and a Daughter of Washington's Slave—Recalls Stories of Famous American Statesman and General.

At the age of 106 Mrs. Delpha Rogers, a colored woman whose snowy white hair betokens her years, was queen of the Iowa negro's emancipation celebration held at Clarinda, Ia., the other day.

This old colored woman, who now bears the distinction of being the oldest resident in the state, is quite feeble in years, but yet manages to be about and looks as though she would live to see many more emancipation celebrations.

When news was brought to her that she was to reign as queen of the carnival her dark face lighted up with a smile that would do flattery to a young girl, and with a giddiness she expressed her delight for the opportunity to reign supreme on one day to offset the many years she spent in actual slavery before the proclamation of Lincoln.

Mrs. Rogers is more notable than for her age, for her father was the slave of George Washington, first president of the United States. He, too, lived past the century mark, and with a remarkably keen memory she recalls stories told her by him of his service for the American statesman and general. When he left the service of Washington and returned to his family in Missouri he brought with him three worn-out suits of Washington's, which he afterward sold for exorbitant prices to white people seeking them as relics.

She was born in Missouri, not far from Jefferson City, when her parents were slaves of George Casson. Her parents were born in old Virginia and afterward moved to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri. When but a young girl she was placed upon the auction block, and with a natural modesty is to-day proud that she brought one of the biggest prices of the day. She became the slave of one James Howe, and it became her duty to ply the spinning wheel and work in hemp and flax.

In the year 1862 she and her family were plucked from the scene of fight and brought to Iowa by union soldiers.

The Clarinda jubilee celebration was a notable event for the colored people of Iowa. It was advertised far and wide and an elaborate programme, with band music and addresses was rendered.

GRANDMOTHER AT THIRTY.

Mother of New Arrival Not Yet Fifteen—Refuses to Discard Short Frocks.

Antonio Rossa, 35 years old, and his wife, Catrini, five years his junior, of New York, are the youngest grandparents in Gotham. At their home is a sturdy 13-pound boy, one month old, whose mother is not yet 15 years of age and who positively refuses to listen to the entreaties of her parents and immediate neighbors to discard short frocks. Her husband, James Gregori, has not reached the age of 18, and is employed by a bicycle establishment near their home in Columbus avenue. When interviewed he gallantly admitted though he is considered an expert rider, that his wife, Catrini, has often bested him in a "short sprint" of five or six miles. Only recently they enjoyed a ride to Fort George and return, and she did not show the least sign of fatigue. The young mother, who is unusually developed for her age, nurses her boy and attends to the household duties for the entire family. The grandfather is a fine-looking man, but cannot get accustomed to his little girl assuming the dignified position of motherhood.

TAKES WILD RIDE FOR LIFE

Mount Carmel, Pa., Girl, Bitten by Snake, Rushes Down Mountain on Locomotive.

Should Miss Anna Morgan, one of the best known young women of Mount Carmel, Pa., recover from the bite of a rattlesnake she will owe her life to a wild ride down a steep mountain side on a mine locomotive. Miss Morgan, with a merry party of friends, went driving to Richlands Slope, on a mountain north of Mount Carmel. After a while the ripe huckleberries tempted them down the slopes and to a spot always regarded as dangerous because of the many snakes. Suddenly Miss Morgan felt a stinging sensation in her right thigh. As she gave a cry of pain she saw a big rattlesnake gliding from under her dress, and promptly fainted. Her companions carried her to the slope, where she was put on a locomotive and hurried to the colliery in the valley. There she was placed in the mine ambulance and rapidly driven here for medical attention. Miss Morgan's thigh had swollen until it was as large as her waist, and she experienced agonizing pain.

Odd Cause for Suit.
Miss Carrie V. Horner, of Baltimore, has sued the United Railways & Electric company for \$2,000 damages because a colored woman boarded a car and, finding no seats, deliberately seated herself in Miss Horner's lap.

Advantages of His Position.
King Edward presses his trousers square with a crease on each corner. It is lucky he is king, says the Chicago Daily News, or he would be mobbed for such a thing.

His Success as a Collector for Charity Led Citizens to Present Him a Testimonial.

London (Eng.) Special.
Probably no dog has ever been distinguished in as odd a way as the one shown in this picture, who has been made the recipient of an illuminated address for his services on behalf of charity. And he is much more deserving of this typically English honor than many a titled bigwig who has merely lent his name to some benevolent undertaking. During 1908 the intelligent little animal collected no fewer than 2,000 coins, ranging from pounds to pennies, for the Victoria Infirmary, at



HIGHLY HONORED DOG.
(Presented with illuminated address by an English City.)

Northwich, Cheshire, England. At the end of the year the box in which he deposits his receipts was found to contain far more money than was obtained by any other single collector. So he has fairly earned his distinction.

His name is "Prince," he is five years old, and a fox terrier. He does not go about with a box slung around his neck with a sign on it, like most money-collecting dogs who play the part of mere carriers. He is a genuine collector. When he encounters anybody whose appearance leads him to infer that he has money to spare, "Prince" immediately begs of him by sitting up on his hind legs. As it is well known in Northwich what he wants, and what use he makes of the money given him, his appeals are seldom unsuccessful. The coins he collects he deposits himself in a box kept for that purpose. He did not have to be taught to beg for money either.

"About three years ago," writes his owner, Arthur Holland, of the Sportsman's Inn, Northwich, "he developed a mania for waiting about in the hope, apparently, of picking up a dropped coin. Whenever customers placed money on the table 'Prince' would immediately prick up his ears, run from whatever part of the house he happened to be, and sit up patiently as if waiting for something. One day, a gentleman accidentally knocked a two-shilling piece from the table and although a thorough search was made for it it could not be found. Some time afterwards it was found that Prince had it in his mouth."

After this episode Prince's coin-collecting talents were utilized, and from an ordinary, irresponsible dog, who did nothing for his keep, he speedily developed into a valuable member of society who does far more than pay his own way in the world.

BACK FROM TRIP TO PLANET

Columbus, O., Woman Pays Visit to Neptune in Spirit and Describes Experience.

Rev. Nora Davis, a Soulist, of Columbus, O., returned the other day from a nine days' jaunt to Neptune, and the tales she brings back with her about that planet have stirred up the followers of the cult. Soulistism is an advanced spiritualistic belief, and for the information of the followers of the church Mrs. Davis sent her spirit on this wild flight to Neptune.

She finds that the inhabitants of that planet are three times the size of the earth's human beings, but that they also are three times as kind.

She has not sufficiently rested from her long and hurried trip to give detailed information, but hopes soon to be able to inform her fellow-Soulists of her experiences.

"WRITES UP" OWN CRIME.

Detective Watches Young Burglar Describe Exploit for Paper—Boy Tried to Be a "Sport."

"Just wait a few minutes until I finish this story," said Gustave Gorisse, a reporter on the Binghamton, N. Y., Evening Press, when Detective Robert Stephenson came into the newspaper office and told the young man that he was under arrest. The reporter was writing a story of the burglary of the millinery and ladies' furnishings store of Mrs. E. Donnellin. The detective arrested him for committing that crime. After being taken to the police station Gorisse confessed that he committed the burglary, and also that he broke into the grocery store of Frank Boyce some time before. The police had been unable to get any clue of the perpetrator of the Boyce burglary. Gorisse is but 19 years old, and is the son of a Pennsylvania clergyman. He has been a reporter on the Press for several months and was quiet and unassuming, and one of the last men that anyone would have suspected of committing such a crime. It has come out that he had been dissipating and was living beyond his salary and committing the burglaries to secure more money.

GOLD IN OKLAHOMA. LIFE INSURANCE ROMANCE.

TREASURE HUNTERS SEARCH FOR BURIED WEALTH.

Told Of in Legends, But No One Has Yet Been Able to Discover Any of It—Tales Rival Those of Captain Kidd.

Oklahoma, for so many years the home of the outlaw and the desperado, has her stories of buried treasure which rival in magnitude the tales of wealth buried along the Atlantic coast by Capt. Kidd and other ravagers of the Spanish main. Every now and then men with modern blue prints or well-thumbed maps appear in an otherwise peaceful community and by mysterious signs convey the information that they have come to seek the buried treasure of fabulous wealth.

One of the best of these stories which many credited is that dealing with the Tres Piedras gold. How much there is supposed to have been has long since been lost in obscurity, for it is a legend handed down by the Catholic priests in Old Mexico. It is often told how these men have kept the knowledge to themselves until by chance it was revealed to a stranger, who, taking up the thread, has followed it through and found the buried place. The story is only partly fanciful, for it is beyond question that men have at various times gone to Beaver county—the No Man's Land of the early history—and there sought the Casimiro's wealth.

According to the legend, a Spanish column in search of Eldorado traversed the plains to the northeast of Mexico. At a distance of every ten or 15 miles they set guide posts of stone inscribed with the letter V. When near what is now Garrett, in Beaver county, it was decided to bury the treasure, which is supposed to have been enormous. The remaining guide posts were so planted at a distance of half a mile apart that the apex of each V pointed to a spot in the center of the circle. They continued their journey, but were massacred by a band of Indians. Only one was able to return to Mexico, where he soon after died from exposure before he could do more than give the incomplete directions needed.

It is related that an effort was made to follow the trail, but it was lost near Santa Fe, and the search was given up. Recently Michael Ryan, an Irishman, who had lived his life among the Mexicans, was found digging in a basin between Cimarron and Corralpa rivers. He admitted to the sheriff of the county, who found him at his work, that he had discovered the guide posts and found the circular ring described in the legend. What success he had is not known, but he left one day and has never since been seen in the vicinity.

All the gold reported to be buried, however, is not in the western part of the territory, for, as the story goes, there is \$100,000 in gold dust buried on the farm of Joe Boulanger in the Osage Nation, near Pawhuska.

MOTOR BOATS STAND TEST

Trials of Reliability in London Result in Fifteen of Sixteen Starters Completing Course.

An important step in marine motoring was taken by the Automobile club of Great Britain when a series of reliability trials for motor boats was entered upon in London. The object of these trials was to prove to naval authorities, shipping companies, yacht owners and the public generally that boats propelled by internal combustion engines can be depended upon for continuous running for various purposes, and that they can be made a safe, reliable, and cheap means of transport. The boats, which numbered 16, were subjected to a series of trials over a rectangular course in the Solent. The estimated distance was 9.53 knots, and the boats had to make a total running time of ten hours on each of two days. No repairs, renewals or adjustments of any description were allowed, so that the capabilities of the boats could be thoroughly gauged. The results were a great success, as on the first day only one of the 16 starters gave up the contest, while of the fifteen which left the Gravitig dock on the second day not one failed to complete the allotted period of running.

LOSES SIGHT IN INSTANT.

Girl Goes Blind While on Board Walk at Asbury Park—Cause of Attack Unknown.

Miss Bessie Lyndall, of Gladwyne, Pa., near Philadelphia, was stricken blind while listening to the band concert on the board walk at Asbury Park, N. J., the other day. Showing no improvement, she was removed to her home, there to be treated by specialists.

The girl and her mother, Mrs. S. S. Lyndall, strolled to the beach and walked over to Asbury Park. Suddenly Miss Lyndall stopped and screamed: "Mother, mother, I'm blind." She was taken home and kept in a darkened room all night. Next day she was unable to distinguish sunlight from darkness and her removal was advised by local physicians.

Doctors who have examined the patient cannot explain the sudden attack. The girl has enjoyed the best of health since childhood. She is 20 years old.

Something Real Interesting.

The New York Herald prints a picture of "Reginald Vanderbilt talking to his chauffeur." What we would really like to see, says the funny man of the Chicago Record-Herald, is a picture of Mrs. Vanderbilt talking to her cook.

Curious Case of a Policy Involving Many Interesting Points in England.

A very curious case of insurance recently came to light in London in connection with the late marquess of Donegal.

A policy was taken out in 1880 against issue being born to the marquess, who, at that time, was in his seventieth year and was living apart from his wife. The marchioness, however, died, and he married again in his eighty-first year, and had a son.

Consequently by the payment of a single premium of £131.5s to the Norwich Union the insurer has received £2,500. The premium was paid in one lump sum.

An official of this company recently stated that such insurances were frequent, and the rate was very low, as the companies rarely had to pay. This, he said, was the first time they had ever been called upon to do so.

The Law Union & Crown company have had one similar case, in which they paid a claim of £23,000.

In this case the husband, a well-known solicitor, was 68 and the wife 67. The wife died and the husband, at the age of 77, married a lady of 19. She had a child two years later.

An official of the Legal & General Life company spoke of two contingencies against which insurances are taken out, and which are not generally known.

One is a policy against a person who is insane recovering his reason and being able to make another will.

The other is a policy granted to a person who has lent money on a reversion to a borrower who might be requested to change his name to that of the testator under whose will he expects to benefit.

WILHELMINA IN AN AUTO.

Holland's Queen Pleased with First Drive in a "Buzz Wagon" and Intends to Have One.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has just made her first trip in an automobile and has expressed herself as delighted with the experience. Her majesty was accompanied on the trip by the prince consort. She wore a long white cloak, while the prince was gorgeous in a showy military uniform. The tour was personally conducted by M. Verwey, the owner of the vehicle in which the queen and her consort rode. He was at the wheel all of the time.

Three other machines followed. They were driven along at the top speed of 40 miles an hour where the roads would permit it, and the queen declared that it was the most exhilarating sport she had ever known. Her majesty says she means to have a touring machine.

SOLDIER GETS BACK FARM

Iowa Veteran Recovers Property Which He Lost During the Civil War.

Lewis Stoll, an old soldier, resident of Columbus, O., has come into a fortune. He was an Iowa soldier and served his country with credit, but while gone he lost his farm of 120 acres. It is worth \$20,000 and he has just recovered it. When the war came on Stoll owned a farm in Iowa of 160 acres. He enlisted in 1862 and served until the close of the rebellion. While he was in the army and at the front the farm was sold for delinquent taxes.

Lately the present owner of the farm wrote to Mr. Stoll for a quit claim deed, and Mr. Stoll gave it into the hands of an attorney at Des Moines. The attorney unearthed a law in that state which exempted farms of soldiers who were sent to the front from execution.

It is not yet known when Mr. Stoll will take possession of his recovered property.

Only Natural.

The poets are taking a strong stand against the eating of meat. It is only natural, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that they should lead in this great movement.

PIRATE'S HOARD IS FOUND.

Chart Discovered in Panama Tells Exactly Where Gold of Morgan the Buccaneer Is Buried.

"The treasure of Morgan, the Buccaneer," is the title of a story brought to Mobile, Ala., the other day by the officers of the Norwegian steamer Fort Gaines, from Bocas del Toro, Panama. It is an interesting story, for it has to do with the gold and coin of Morgan, the famed buccaneer of the Caribbean, with the people of the new republic of Panama and with North as well as Central Americans.

In the days when Morgan sailed the southern seas, he was a most successful pirate and captured many vessels laden with rich cargoes of gold and coin. Somewhere in the Caribbean he had his headquarters, where was kept the booty of the expeditions.

Now comes the tale from Bocas del Toro, telling of the finding of a chart drawn by the buccaneer, or his private secretary, designating a certain spot on a certain tract of land where one may find a small amount of treasure, and some more charts, telling of more treasure.

The government of Panama has given a veteran pilot, Samuel Hagglol, and his party permission to dig on Zapattilla key, an island outside of the Chiriqui lagoon.

When the Fort Gaines sailed out of Bocas the searchers had dug up many old guns and swords and had reached a cement vault in which they expect to find the pirate's treasure. Bocas del Toro is wild with enthusiasm.

SHIP IS MAGNETIZED. MILLIONAIRE AT 21 YEARS.

QUEER FREAK OCCURS OFF DEL-AWARE BREAKWATER.

Steamer Mohican Passes Through a Cloud of Phosphorus Which Causes Strange Happenings on Board.

As the British ship Mohican made for the Delaware breakwater the other day it encountered a strange phenomenon. A cloud of phosphorus enveloped the vessel, magnetizing everything on board. Capt. Urquhart tells the story and the crew vouch for the details.

"I noticed a strange gray cloud at a distance, and watched it as it came closer. The vessel and crew were given a fiery coating before the sailors saw it," said the captain. "They rushed about the deck in consternation. I looked at the needle and it was flying around like an electric fan. I ordered several of the crew to move the iron chains lying on the deck, thinking that it would divert their attention."

"But the sailors could not budge the chains, although they did not weigh more than 75 pounds. Everything was magnetized, and chains, bolts, spikes and bars were as tight to the deck as if they had been riveted. The cloud was so dense that it was impossible for the vessel to proceed. I could not see beyond the decks, and it appeared as if the whole world was a mass of glowing fire."

"The frightened sailors fell on the decks and prayed. The hair in our heads and beards stuck out like bristles. We noticed that it became difficult to move our arms and legs."

"Suddenly the cloud began to lift. The phosphorescent glow of the ship and crew began to fade. Gradually the magnetism of the steel died. At the same time the stiffness left our hair. In a few minutes the cloud had passed over the vessel and we saw it move off over the sea."

"I never encountered a cloud like that. It must have been composed of some magnetized substance which was combined with phosphorus."

ADVOCATES NEGRO FLAG.

Professor Arnett Who Originated Idea Wants It Raised Over Churches and Schools for the Race.

The negroes of Iowa do not favor the idea of a negro flag to be raised over the negro churches and schools of the state. James Washington, of Sioux City, who is a representative of the black race of the state, says: "We are Americans, and the American flag is good enough for us all. I have assured the supporters of this movement that better arguments than those which have been advanced must be offered to secure the support of Iowa colored men." Mr. Washington is a deacon in the A. M. E. church. Thomas H. Sturgis, the negro mail carrier, who is a prominent member of Mount Zion Baptist church, expresses similar views. He says: "The negroes of this country need no other than the American flag." The race flag idea originated with Prof. H. Y. Arnett, a son of Bishop Arnett. He has designed what he calls a negro flag and is arguing its adoption. "We need a flag to rally our people," he says, "and to my mind it is one of the solutions of the race problem." The flag, as designed by Prof. Arnett, has a blood red field to commemorate the blood shed by the race for their country. The border is black, symbolizing the negro's color. In the center of the field are the portraits of Fred Douglass, Maj. Martin R. De Lancy, the late Bishop Richard Allen and Daniel E. Payne, all surrounding that of Booker T. Washington. The staff is of weeping willow, typifying the tears and prayers of the women and children in slavery days.

YOUTH MARRIES HIS AUNT

Young Glen Cove, L. I., Man Weds Near Relative and Secret Finally Gets Out.

By marrying his aunt, Samuel R. Hawkshaw, a well known young man of Glen Cove, has added another chapter to the romances of that quaint Long Island village. The wedding was kept a secret for a week, and then became known only by the merest accident. The bridegroom's aunt, Mrs. Addie Hawkshaw, was the widow of his father's brother, Richard. Samuel had always been her favorite nephew and she never forgot how kindly he consoled with her in her bereavement. Hawkshaw is 30 years of age and his bride is not yet 30. A neighbor who met young Hawkshaw asked concerning the health of his "aunt."

"Aunt! Why she's my wife," declared Hawkshaw, and the secret was out. He then explained that he and his aunt had gone to Sea Cliff and were married by the Rev. Dr. James Carter, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hawkshaw blushing said it was a love match.

"I always had a sentimental feeling for Sam," she said. "He was so kind that one couldn't help falling in love with him."

Body Turns to Stone.

The body of an 11-year-old daughter of Rev. Elijah Mott, who died five years ago at Alsey, Scott county, Ill., was exhumed the other day for removal and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, though heavy as stone. The body retained its natural form and color.

Why He Did It.

Russell Sage probably took his one-day vacation, says the Chicago Daily News, just to see how it would seem to be wicked and wasteful.

Young Man Falls Heir to Vast Fortune—Event Celebrated by a Large Gathering.

Two hundred guests celebrated the twenty-first birthday of Alfred C. Bourne and his coming into possession of \$1,000,000 at his father's estate at Oakdale, L. I. The million was left to young Bourne by his godfather, the late Gorman Clock. The guests were young society folk from Oakdale, Islip, Hempstead, Westbury and New York. The grounds had been decorated for the occasion with thousands of colored incandescent lights. Guests floated about on electric launches and gondolas and danced on the lawns and made merry all over the grounds.

Young Bourne was assisted in receiving by his father, Commodore F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht club, his brother Arthur, and sisters Marion and Mae. The story of young Bourne's million reads like a romance. His father, F. G. Bourne, was a clerk in a sewing machine factory 30 years ago and attracted the attention of Alfred Corning Clark. He pushed upward until he became an official of the firm. Clock was president of the company when Alfred Bourne was born. He was asked to stand sponsor for the child and was so pleased with the compliment that he took a lively interest in Alfred from that time on. Clock made provision in his will for the boy to receive \$1,000,000 with interest on his twenty-first birthday. It is said that by careful investments the legacy has increased to \$1,500,000.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE RELAXED

Edward VII. Declared to Be Much Less Exclusive Than Any of His Predecessors.

In spite of the extreme simplicity, almost, it may be said, homeliness, of court life in the earlier part of the Victorian reign, the sovereign stood far more aloof from the various social classes than is the case to-day. For many years the dukes of Sutherland, Argyll, Beaufort, Rutland and a few other territorially influential peers of the realm were the only hosts whom the sovereign and prince visited. It is within the memory of the existing generation that the late duchess of Cambridge felt herself unable to accept the invitation of an important peer, who was an intimate friend, because his rank was then below that of an earl. With the enlargement of society, the code of etiquette has been sensibly relaxed. No one would think of leaving the party until the principal guest had retired. Mr. Gladstone in 1883 wrote to the then prince of Wales: "I am very much shocked at an omission which I made last night in failing to ask your royal highness' leave to be the first to quit Lord Alcester's agreeable party in order that I might attend to my duties in the house of commons. In my early days, not only did the whole company remain united if a member of the royal family were present until the exalted personage had departed, but I well recollect the application of the same rule in the case of the archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury."

THEY WORSHIP UNCLOTHED

South American Indians Have Queer Ritual Which Includes English Alphabet.

The British commissioners who have been in the interior for the demarcation of the boundary between British Guiana met with some strange experiences. At Roraima the commissioners found King Jeremia had a church built, in which he conducted three times a day a curious service, attended by all the Indians in the vicinity. Jeremia, in his capacity of priest, robed himself in some ancient European garments and took up his position at the east end of the building, facing the worshippers, who all knelt devoutly. The men occupied one side of the church and the women and children the other. The worshippers, unlike their priest, were entirely unclothed. The service consisted of counting from one to ten and saying the alphabet in English, each being recited first by the priest and then repeated by the congregation. Both having been gone through ten times, the priest ran through a lot of names, among which Jesus Christ and God frequently occurred, the congregation reverently repeating these, also. Jeremia cannot read or write, and teaches the people nothing more than this curious ritual, but evidently he has considerable authority over his people, which he wields for good. He possesses three wives, many children, and three or four houses in different parts of the country.

Three Sisters Mothers on Same Day.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, of Morrill, Kan., the other day. They were surprised later to hear that a daughter had been born the same day to Mr. and Mrs. James Stickle, of Padonia, and even more surprised when they heard of the birth of a daughter on the same day to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dair, of Salt Lake. Mrs. Stickle, Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Dair are sisters.

That Would Never Do.

It would seriously upset American campaigning methods if a candidate should be nominated who did not have broad verandas and spacious lawns. Imagine, says the Providence (R. I.) Journal, visits to a candidate who lived in a flat!

Costly Cass County Kisses.

The pretty daughter of a Cass county farmer offered four kisses to the farm hand who would do the most work in two days last week, and before night, says the Kansas City Star, three men had been prostrated by the heat.

The Bee.

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SOCIAL EQUALITY.

About every Southern negro-phobist, who can speak tolerable English and sufficiently impress his personality upon the newspaper fraternity, assumes to be Providentially commissioned to descend upon the much-abused, poorly conceived and grossly misrepresented subject of social equality. Strange to say, this subject has assumed alarming proportions only since emancipation. Prior thereto, the only question which concerned the "best people" of the South, was as to how they could remain uncontaminated by the "poor white trash." Social barriers were set up and a veritable Styx was invented to insure the transmission of the real thing, the true aristocratic blood through a succession of ages. Before the Civil War the "best blood of the South" were proud to acknowledge the fidelity, worth and unexceptionable acceptability of the colored man-servant and maid-servant. In all of the great discussions upon slavery and the negro question prior to the war, we have yet to find one decent Southern gentleman who so far forgot the truth as to attempt to cast a blemish upon the devotion, self-sacrifice and phenomenal attachment so uniformly displayed by the colored people. The subject of social equality, if such a thing is conceivable, was one which affected the poor whites in their relation to the slave-holding class. Unfortunately, the relation was somewhat inferior, in point of actual treatment, to that which the colored people sustained. The "poor white trash" must not presume to enter the "big house" by the front door, but must seek an audience with his superiors at the back door. In the matter of government the "poor white trash" were nil; they did not dare to aspire to an office of any considerable importance. They were the slave-drivers, overseers and "patrols" of ante-bellum days, who were content to suffer social ostracism, if only they were permitted to wreck vengeance upon the poor colored man. As a matter of fact "the poor white trash" were an ignorant, besotted, shiftless, stick-whittling class, whose ideas of responsibility and honor were based upon the extent of their ability to inflict insult, humiliation and brutality upon the colored people. This every-day cry about social equality shows how a would-be respectable class can be led into ridiculous situations by a mere myth, a phantom, a picture of an impossibility. This cry comes from those who were once branded by the epithet "poor white trash," together with a few of the "quality" class who are led off by the seducements of political power. As a matter of fact the breach between the Southern aristocrat and the erstwhile "poor white trash," is as wide as ever, and until the latter class display less brutality and more of those qualities and acquirements that characterize decent people, will remain so. This indefinable, meaningless slogan, is used for more than one reason. In the first place it is sought to impress the North that every white person born south of Mason and Dixon's line is a person of honor, of unblemished character and lofty type of Americanism and for that reason is su-

perior to the average white man of the North and incomparably beyond comparison with his colored brother. About every person from the South belongs to a family who once owned slaves, was nursed by a "mammy" and rolled in luxury. The "poor white trash" has now disappeared and the entire white South has been transformed into a high-toned, aristocratic body. In the second place the cry is used to justify the gratification of those brutish passions which mark a person of low birth and the absence of culture and refinement. These passions must have a vent, as it were, and the colored brother is the object. Now, as a matter of fact, the colored brother is the superior of the people who are raising the hue and cry about social equality. In the first place they are ambitious to learn, while the poor whites are content to remain in ignorance. They are law-abiding, while the poor whites are lawless and are engendering feuds. But above all, the colored people are instinctively superior. They have been in contact with and emulated the best examples of Southern life and are setting the same example before their children. Moreover, the average poor white man is sociophagous, living in large degree upon and at the expenses and to the detriment of others, while the colored brother seeks to be self-sustaining and independent. These differences may account for the morbidity and opposition of the poor whites. But the cry of "social equality" is as useless as it is meaningless, though hurtful and misleading. Were such a thing possible, the colored people would not seek it by affiliating with the poor whites with whose instincts, mental and moral calibre agreeable correspondence is impossible. Nor do the colored people want social equality as defined by the South—such as marrying into white families and the like—and would spurn the offer from whatever source. The social equality they desire and are entitled to, is that which regards every man and woman as a social unit in its relation to the public as an aggregate body or community considered as subjects of civil government. They want equality before the law, equality as regards opportunities for self-improvement, the right to labor at fair wages, the privilege of expressing their political convictions and choice of representatives by ballot and the right to enjoy liberty and the pursuits of happiness. More than this, he wants his home pure and undefiled and free from the contaminations of a class of lecherous whites who see no virtue but in themselves and who declare the colored race an open field for spoliation, infamy and crime. This is the sort of social equality the colored people are striving for, will contend for and for which, if need be, they are willing to offer up their lives. As for the bugaboo of the social equality we hear so much talk about, we will have none of it. The colored people are grossly misrepresented or greatly misunderstood. They are viewed from many points and the result in each case is regarded as an accurate determination of the colored people in their entirety. It is the old story of the blind men and the elephant. The elephant was declared a wall, a snake, a tree, a fan and a rope, according as the blind men examined the body, the tusks, the trunk, the ear and the tail of the elephant. Each was partly in the right and partly in the wrong. Thus do we wish equality, but not the social equality so much and so foolishly mooted by the South.

MORE POWER FOR THE NATION.

That the Federal Constitution is one of the best productions of human genius, admits of little doubt. No scheme of government ever contained ample provision against the usurpation of power, or provided more liberally for the full exercise of political freedom. The institution of the three co-ordinate

branches and the judicious limitations of their powers; the divorce of church from state, and the guaranty of religious freedom, all attest the wisdom of the fairness of the organic law, while the success with which the Constitution has been applied to the wants of the people, demonstrates that up to this time it has met the requirements of representative government. But the wisest of men fail to anticipate all of the multitudinous vicissitudes which may befall a people, and the best of constitutions must lack some provisions which future generations require for the maintenance of liberty and free institutions. Were the Constitution applicable only to one homogeneous body politic, with itself as the sole directing power, from which every social or political unit must obtain its authority, then under its wise provisions human liberty and free institutions would be assured for centuries to come. The wise adjustment of its checks and balances would insure freedom from outward social and political frictions. But limited and obstructed by powers reserved to the states, the provisions of the Constitution are not infrequently wantonly evaded and its spirit disregarded. For instance, the spirit of the Constitution favors the exercise of the elective franchise of all citizens over twenty-one years of age, and that spirit would have been rendered inviolable, had not the power to regulate suffrage been "a power reserved to the states." This is evident from the declarations contained in the preamble to the Constitution. That instrument was framed in order to "establish justice" and "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Now in a republic, where the consent of the governed is necessary and imperative, suffrage is the only expression of consent, and hence suffrage ought to be universal. This conclusion is irresistible. But among the powers "not herein granted," is the power of the state to limit suffrage upon the simple condition that the laws governing suffrage shall be uniform. Hence, whatever may be the spirit of the Constitution regarding suffrage, the fact remains that any state may disqualify thousands of its citizens by exacting conditions which they would be incapable of meeting and thereby destroy the only true safeguard of representative government. Thus, while the Constitution exerts a beneficent influence so far as it goes, yet its power and influence are limited by state's rights, and to that extent is powerless. What is necessary is a strong central government—a government whose power and influence can reach the minutest ramifications of the political structure and make its spirit and power felt. It is a sad commentary on American institutions to say that the government is powerless to protect its citizens against mob violence without first obtaining a requisition from the governor of a state for a sufficient force to prevent or crush it. It is a source of humiliation to be forced to admit that an Englishman, a Frenchman or an Italian can be brutally murdered by the citizens of a state, while the central government must stand paralyzed and powerless to punish the criminals. It is a blot on the escutcheon of the nation to make boast that this is a "land of the free and the home of the brave," while red-handed murder and lynching and burning of human beings make night hideous. It is equally unfortunate that whole masses can be denied the right of suffrage simply because the color of their skin is of this or that hue, and the nation unable to correct the abuse. In no civilized country in the world would such brutality, injustice and tyranny be permitted as we read of in every day's papers. The Constitution is, as Winthrop says, "like one of those rocking-stones, reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child may vibrate to its center, yet which the might of an army cannot move from its place. And yet it is this vibration which can be enforced by the act of a bad man which renders

the Constitution in its application inadequate to insure liberty to all of its citizens. If the Constitution were really supreme, the nation would be conducted with equal fairness to all. But so long as the state's action can, in effect, contravene the provisions of the Constitution, just so long will the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" be problematical. The provisions of the Federal Constitution carried to their logical conclusion would insure liberty for all. Restricted by the state, not so.

JIM-CROWISM IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

We take this means of calling the attention of the Civil Service Commission to the discriminations now being shown against colored clerks in the Departmental service. In nearly every Executive Department of the Government bureau affairs, or their subordinates, have recently a process of colonizing colored clerks in certain Divisions or certain rooms. This process is particularly noticeable in the Treasury, War and Interior Departments, where scores of colored clerks are placed in rooms without a white clerk in them. These colored clerks entered the service just as the whites did, by meeting every requirement of the law governing appointments. They are bright, energetic, and trustworthy, capable of performing clerical work of the highest character. Yet they are as a rule given the lowest and most laborious clerical labor to perform and are stowed away in some unpleasant room all by themselves. We do not know just why this is done. It may be that the Bureau officers think that the colored clerks are more inured to hard labor than the whites and that therefore they are selected to perform the hardest and most disagreeable labor. If that be true, there can be no reasonable objection urged, although it seems to us that the average colored clerk is no more able to endure hard service than the average white clerk. But as that is a matter of opinion and the conduct of affairs is subject to it, we must bow gracefully to it. But there is certainly no good reason for placing these colored clerks in one room, thereby discriminating against them on account of color. This discrimination comports too closely with the Jim-Crowism now being practiced by the South, and if for no other reason than to rebuke this injustice, the Departments ought to discountenance color distinctions. We trust that Secretary Shaw, who is a gentleman of known fairness and impartiality and absolutely without prejudice, will make some inquiry into the unfairness with which colored clerks are being treated and cause a "shaking up" among the imitators of Jim-Crow advocates. Of all institutions which ought to be fair and impartial, certainly the Executive Departments are the ones, for the moral effect of equitable treatment would naturally tend toward a liberalization of treatment throughout the rank and file of Government employees.

STILL ROASTING.

The burning at the stake of human beings still goes on in Georgia and still the state officials protest their inability to control the mob. There are two important characteristics which these facts emphasize: First, that the white Georgian is a lawless, merciless brute and secondly that the Georgia official is a moral and physical coward. He is a moral coward in that he prefers to neglect his sworn duty lest his neighbors will ostracize and vote against him. He is along with the mob, a physical coward, because he is afraid to arrest a colored man by the ordinary means provided by law, but must raise a posse of thousands to apprehend one poor suspect and then for fear of his life permits the mob to follow their brutish and criminal instincts. What has become of the proud boast of the Southern man that he is generous to a fault and would not dishonor himself by injuring others?

Not many months ago all of the newspapers were much agitated about the "yellow plague." It was contended that something must be done to escape the contamination which contact with any but whites must follow. The whites were spoken of as the pure race and the only rightful possessors of the earth. None but the whites were brave, courageous, progressive, noble, inventive or patriotic. It now appears that a change of opinion has taken place since the Japs have exhibited such Spartan heroism and demonstrated their military genius and prowess. The "yellow plague" cry has given place to expressions of the most fulsome praise of these little fighters who for home and country are successfully battling against the most fierce and one of the most powerful countries in Europe and for a time the cry will not be heard. A mere opportunity to demonstrate will readily show that the matter of complexion has nothing to do with a race. Opportunity and environment are about all that have operated to place one people above another as regards power, wealth, education and the like. This ought to serve as a lesson to those poor blind bigots who think that because they are white they are the chosen of God and can without compunction or fear of punishment treat other races as inferiors and involuntary contributors to their especial wants.

CIVIL LIBERTY PARTY.

In another column of THE BEE will be seen an article concerning the Civil Liberty Party and a cut of its organizer and promoter, Mr. Mitchell. The organizer is a young man of ability and one of the most independent and fearless men in this country. He is bold and courageous and is no doubt well known among his people. While many may deem the Civil Liberty movement ineffectual, it is a fact that great movements come from small organization. The emancipation of the negro from physical slavery was the beginning of a small organization at which the world laughed. Look at the negro financially and educationally today. It is true that he is oppressed, it is also true that no great race will remain oppressed. The negro must be emancipated in everything.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

In another column will be seen the prospectus of the North Jacksonville Street Railway and Town Improvement Company. This is a street railway operated by the colored citizens of Florida, the result of establishing a "Jim Crow" car system in that state. The shares are only one dollar. Read the prospectus and send your check for one share or more to W. Calvin Chase, Editor of THE BEE, who is the agent of the company.

Now is the opportunity for the negro to help himself. Let us do something by helping the progressive Southern negro. Don't delay. We shall say more next week.

JUDGE O'NEAL.

The *Evening Star* takes great delight in publishing daily reports concerning the Police Court. It is the unanimous sentiment that Justice O'Neal is the best man who has ever been appointed on the bench of this Court. There are hundreds of cases brought to this Court that have no business there.

Major Sylvester, major and superintendent of metropolitan police, wants more men and more money. He recommends that the salary of captain and assistant superintendent be raised to \$2,500; also an increase of \$300 per year to each of the four captains; also \$500 per annum to the salary of the chief clerk; \$100 per annum to one clerk; \$280 to each of the two clerks; \$180 to the pay of the four sergeants; \$180 to the salary of each of the eleven lieutenants; \$60 per annum to each of the forty sergeants; five additional sergeants at \$1,200 per annum. Also an increase from \$840 to \$1,140 for each of the twenty-four sergeants; also a decrease of ninety privates, whose salaries amount to \$37,000; an increase of ninety privates, with salaries aggregating \$91,200; also an increase for the expenses of the House of Detention.

LEGAL HOUR TO GO TO BED.

New York Supreme Court Decides 9:30 Is the Proper Time for Persons to Retire.

The supreme court of New York state has decided that 9:30 o'clock in the evening is a reasonable hour for men and women to go to bed.

It was all caused by the operation of the bowling alley conducted by Patrick H. Ronan, at Kingston, the noise from which disturbed the family of Henry Kelder, a liveryman, whose property adjoins Mr. Ronan's hotel site.

So large was the crowd that on most nights it was often one o'clock when the noise of the falling pins had ceased. Mr. Kelder asked Mr. Ronan to close the alley earlier, so that he and his family might sleep during the hours intended by nature for that purpose; but, as Mr. Ronan refused, an injunction restraining the operation of the alley was granted.

Sleep being the main issue in the suit, both Mr. Ronan and Mr. Kelder agreed to submit to the court a proposition that he should determine what would be a reasonable hour for ordinary men and women to retire to sleep. The alley, it was agreed, should be allowed to operate until such hour.

Judge Betts pondered over the question of Kingston's bedtime, and finally determined that it should be 9:30 o'clock. The experiment of having bedtime at 9:30 o'clock will be tried for a week, when its results will be reported to the court.

QUEER CASE OF HYPNOTISM.

Two Cleveland Girls Say They Can Talk with Each Other Separated by a Mile.

Two young girls, May Power and her cousin, Nellie Murphy, of Cleveland, have been in a strange mental condition. They have convinced relatives that there is some mental bond between them and that they can converse with each other over a distance of a mile or more.

At the same time each girl claims to have a mental picture of the other girl and knows at all times just what the other is doing. Physicians attending them are mystified. Nellie Murphy to-day seemed insensible to pain. When needles were forced into her hands and arms she gave no sign that she felt them.

The many questions of the doctors, police and relatives were answered intelligently. She said she had been hypnotized, but would not give the young man's name. May, she said, had been put under "the influence" in the same way.

It is related that recently Nellie Murphy in one of her trances saw May on a street car coming from Euclid beach. May's father, she said, was standing on the platform. Powers said on that day that he had taken his daughter to Euclid beach and was returning at the time and under the exact circumstances described.

WILL USE AMERICAN TUBES.

Pneumatic System May Be Established in British Capital—Model Plant Exhibited.

A pneumatic tube company, which is attempting to introduce pneumatic tubes in London, has set up a model plant at Rarlagh to show Englishmen how the thing is worked in America.

A public exhibition was given the other day in order to demonstrate what the company is capable of doing. A complete suit of clothes, an egg, a live bird and a bottle of liquid refreshment were sent through the tubes. It is said that it can carry in one day the whole quantity of mail matter dispatched by the London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna tubes in a year, and a good deal more besides.

The opinion of experts is that London requires a 12-inch tube system, the carriers of which will take three times as much as those used in America. When this is established it is estimated that the tubes will be able to carry 82 per cent. of London's internal parcel and letter traffic in one-sixth of the time now given to its transmission, thus rendering the average cost much lower than the present scale.

USE BOMBS IN WAR ON HAIL.

French Peasants Find New Method to Protect Crops from Devastation.

Some of the intelligent and progressive peasant farmers in the south of France have discovered that they can save their crops from devastation by hailstones by the use of high explosives. The loss on the crops there annually has been heavy from the hailstones, and the discovery is considered a great boon to the farmers.

Those who took charge of the experiments obtained a lot of bombs. These were filled with high explosives, and when a storm threatened they were burst.

In the district where the bombs were used there was only a slight fall of hail, followed by a heavy rainfall. In the districts where the bombs were not used the usual hailstorms prevailed and great damage was done to all crops.

Two Remedies.

A German scientist has discovered that the bite of the rattlesnake will knock out leprosy. The Chicago Record-Herald remarks that so will a gun.

One Great Advantage.

There will be one advantage in the interurban railway dining car. It can stop at any orchard along the route for its fresh fruit.



Miss Eva Griffin, of Virginia, is in the city.

Miss Eva West, of Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city.

Mr. Henry Johnson has returned to duty in the court.

Mr. Daniel Murray is out of the city on a vacation.

Attorney L. L. Jones will leave for New York to-day.

Prof. R. J. Daniels spent his vacation at Shady Grove, Md.

Mrs. Agnes Fallor will leave for Richmond, Va., this evening.

Dr. C. C. Stewart has returned to the city from his eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Anderson returned last week from Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Ida R. Richardson, who has been ill, is able to be up and around again.

Rev. S. L. Carrothers, who left last week for Elmira, N. Y., returned to the city Wednesday.

The excursion by the employees of Parker & Bridgett to Nottly Hall was largely attended.

Mrs. Addie Smallwood, who has been to Atlantic City all the summer, returned Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarah Pleasants, her sister Nanette and Mr. Lewis visited Summit Point, W. Va., last Sunday.

Mr. Walter Savoy, of Wyle street, N. E., who was taken seriously ill last week, has improved.

Hon. John P. Green has returned to the city from Cleveland, O., where he has been visiting his wife.

Mrs. Clara Lewis and Miss Crafter left for Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday. They will be gone ten days.

Mrs. George Jarvis, of Southwest, will return from a 2-week vacation to King George County, Va.

Mrs. W. P. Mitchell, who has been visiting her sister at Waterfall, Va., returned to the city Wednesday.

Mr. Allan Deen, of Portsmouth, Va., left last Monday to visit his mother and father. He will return September 8th.

The Young Men's Catholic Relief Association excursion to Rock Point Wednesday was attended by a large crowd.

Mrs. Lillian Savoy, of Wyle street, N. E., and children have returned from Virginia, where they have been all the summer.

Mr. Henry D. Pryor has returned to the city from Buckroe Beach and other Virginia points where he had a most delightful time.

Ill. H. C. Scott, 33d degree G. Master of the D. C., has returned from his tour of inspection of the various Masonic bodies under his jurisdiction.

Judge R. D. Ruffin will leave the city today for Kentucky; from there he will go to New York and then he and his wife will sail for Europe.

Mrs. Alice E. Hall, proprietress of Hotel Clyde, will leave the city for Richmond, to attend the convention of Grand Fountain, U. O. T. R.

Mr. Thomas Welsh, of Supreme Court, W. S., died Monday. He was a prominent member of Eureka Lodge, No. S. F. A. A. M. of this city.

Mrs. Josie Reed, of D street southwest, will make a trip to Philadelphia to be gone a week; she will be the guest of Mrs. Thompson, of Lombard street.

Miss Ardelia Peyton was tendered a surprise party on last Wednesday evening. Quite a number of young people were present. There were dancing and singing.

Attorney J. F. Bundy, wife and children left Summit Point, W. Va., Tuesday morning where they have been several weeks. They were accompanied by Mrs. Daniel Frieman.

Mrs. B. Harris, of 1434 Pierce street northwest, and Miss Lizzie Brown, of D street southwest, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson on their trip to White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. John T. C. Newsom, of the Eureka

CURSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Translated Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Ill. Alex. Olgerly, 33d degree, is one of our prominent G. A. R. members and Masons; he works at the War Department.

A turtle weighing 1200 pounds was captured near Los Angeles said to be the largest ever known.

W. C. Green, the multi-millionaire copper king, is the greatest land owner of North America. He owns 1,500,000 acres of land.

The Georgia Legislature recently appropriated \$4,000 for the Georgia State Industrial College, near Savannah. In the discussion of the bill, the fact came out that the state has never made an appropriation for this school, notwithstanding that the United States gives Georgia \$24,000 annually, on condition that \$8,000 be used for the education of the Afro-American; for three years the state has withheld the appropriations, thereby buncing its colored contingents out of \$24,000. This year the United States refused to appropriate unless the Afro-Americans received their share.

At Eutawville, S. C., on the 11th, a colored boy for sassing a white boy and threatening to paddle him, was lynched, and his body thrown into the Santee River with a 50-pound weight to his neck. The boy had been fined by the magistrate and was locked up for safe keeping. (The way they do in the Bloody South, designated Sunny South).

King Edward recently left some cherry stones on his plate at a public function, the moment he left a crowd of American ladies scrambled for them, with the object, it is said, of handing them down as family heirlooms.

There is one thing we cannot understand, and that is how negro Masons, in fighting with each other, use such bitterness. They should remember that they should disagree to agree, and pay more attention to the trowel. Select men for Grand Masters and Worshipful Masters who have a proper conception of Masonic Laws, and especially the Ancient Landmarks. It would be awful on us if the judges on the Benches, would fix us like some of these smart (know-it-all) Masonic dignitaries do in the performance of their official duties towards their fellows.

The Masonic Fraternity, Colored, of Meridian, Miss., have erected a fine Masonic Temple, which is a credit to the Fraternity.

The Grand Chapter of O. E. S. of Mississippi, has closed a very successful session. The order showed an increase of 50 Chapters, \$17,014 paid beneficiaries. Balance in hand, \$2,667.

Many a man who inquires after your health doesn't care a rap whether it is good, bad or indifferent.

All in the Pen. She—What is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check? He—Five or ten years usually, I believe.

The Grand Fountain Order of True Reformers will meet in Richmond, Va., September 6-13, 1904.

John A. Shields, of Holton, Kas., wrote on a typewriter in St. Louis, 243 words, or 1,063 letters in 60 seconds.

Do you know her? No, I am merely acquainted with her—nobody knows a woman!

General Miles still clings to his plan of employing United States soldiers in road-making during peace time.

Scotland Yard is the largest police station in the world. It has accommodation for 3,000 policemen.

When the Y. M. C. A. started in 1844, it had 12 members and its expenditures were 60 cents per week. Now it owns buildings at over \$30,000,000, and a membership of over 500,000.

The Colored Masons of Kansas City have purchased a \$10,000 temple, and they are expending \$1,500 for repairs.

The Grand Lodge of Colored Masons held a 3-day session at Colorado Springs. Large number present. Session a grand affair.

Grand Amen Camp-meeting going on at Takoma, D. C., by the A. M. E. Zion Churches of Washington, D. C.; Rockville, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Burrville, D. C.; Gibson Grove and Union Circuit. The last Sunday will be September 4th, 1904.

The social settlement established by colored workers at 113 M street southwest (Bloodfield), is doing good work towards the upbuilding of the race. Mrs. Sadie Collins-Fernandis, the Lady Matron in charge, is a graduate of Hampton, under General S. C. Armstrong. She has done educational and missionary work in several of the Southern cities and states.

Tuesday, at Plainfield, N. J., a justice court trial took place in which no white person figured, except the counsel for the litigants. Believing that the white man is prejudiced in cases where colored people figure, Mrs. Agnes Holmes, who is suing for rent, requested that the jury be composed of members of her race. The defendant is also colored. (Mrs. Perry Jenkins). Justice Hand ordered Deputy Sheriff Weaver to impanel a negro jury,

NOT in the TRUST

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This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs. Free from Bacteria and Microbes, hotels, Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this ice. we can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

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President and Manager.

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THE LARGE INS ALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

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Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks so how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th AND "I"

Name THE BEE when you call.

at the same time asking Justice Peterson, a negro, to take his place on the bench. Policeman Babbitt, a negro, was foreman of the jury.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

When we say we examine your eyes, we do not mean merely to glance at them, but to give you a thorough scientific examination, with the latest improved instruments. Don't wait until it is too late.

We offer the following two specials to get you better acquainted with our Optical Department

Solid Gold, spring, rimless eyeglasses, with case and guard; our special price,

\$1.00.

14-karat Gold-filled spectacles, with the finest periscopic lenses; Our special price,

\$1.00.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

Prompt attention to mail orders.

J. Selinger,

Optician and Jeweler, 816 F Street, Between 8th and 9th Streets.

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For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. I don't deceive; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential-private affairs.

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BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought
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ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK,
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IMPORTER,
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1330-32 Sev. 11th Street, N. W.

Agent for Southern Bouquet
Whiskey

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where can always be found a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY,
1st and F Sts., S. W.
JAMES C. YONES.

New Saloon

1310 Penn. Ave., and E St., N. W.
All leading brands of Whiskies. Braddocks, Wilson, Old Taylor, Paul Jones, Overall Congress Hall former-ly 15 cents, will be sold for 2 for 25cts. over counter
J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor,

HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

By Miss MAY CLEMATIS.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will command respect.

A.T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will offend others.

The honeymoon lasts three days and ends hardly that.

D. T. Dresses have been quite stylish this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither will you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Wellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickle minded girl.

Nora. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

What you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you that you are respected by your escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please a husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your love cannot be filled by another. They are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in one's life when one is lonesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what one's thoughts are is another question.

Ella. Friendship can be alienated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show that you are.

L. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced. Do not suspect a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in every praying. Many hypocrites live with no meaning or sincerity.

Luzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are everywhere. Do not marry for the name. Your condition is to be improved by your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best. It is better for you to go to

THE DEADLY ELAPS.

A little man with gray hair and shaggy, almost white, burnside, strolled through the lobby of the National hotel of Washington a few evenings ago. He stopped and talked for a moment with the clerk, and then, opening a handbag and thrusting his arm within, pulled forth a long snake, which he held up to view.

He was James Bell, postmaster at Gainesville, Fla. He is believed to have handled as many snakes as any other man in the world. Some of his friends at home call him Judge Bell, while to others he is known as Maj. Bell. He has a sight to both titles, for he has served as judge of the court of his county and he was a major in the civil war, having been a member of the First and the Thirty-seventh New York regiments. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

After the war he drifted to Florida and he has since been supplying snakes to the Smithsonian institution and other customers, public and private. Here are some of his observations about Florida snakes:

"A peculiarity about snakes is that if you bruise one the skin will slough off and the ants will eat it alive. Any snake wounded in this way is bound to die. If a healthy snake comes in contact with a dead snake the odor is sure to be retained and the ants will attack the healthy snake and eat it. I have seen many such cases.

"Where a snake thus dies in captivity with others the only way to preserve the rest is to put fresh earth in the cage and isolate the cage in water so ants can't get to it. Even then you may be defeated. Ants are persistent, and their appetite for dead snake-meat is insatiable.

"Seventeen years ago or thereabouts Shindler, the artist of the Smithsonian institution, had an exciting experience with a snake I sent. He was a great painter of fishes and animals.

"I had a calico, or thunder, snake, as it is called in Florida, but the true scientific name of which is the elaps. It is brilliantly colored and seldom grows more than 18 inches in length. Its rings are yellow, black and red.

"Few persons bitten by the elaps ever lived more than six or eight hours. Its bite is similar to that of the Egyptian asp. The victim falls into a comatose condition and it becomes hard to rally him.

"The markings of this particular elaps were somewhat out of the usual and I asked, in sending it to the Smithsonian, that it be examined carefully to determine whether it were really an elaps or a new species.

"Shindler, who had been a great admirer of snakes up to that time, and had many pet harmless ones in his room, didn't believe it was an elaps. He began to handle it carelessly. Superintendent Horan maintained that it was an elaps and advised caution.

"Some ladies happened to be in Shindler's room, and, to show that there was no danger, he drew his hand across the snake's face. Then he snapped his head with his fingers.

"The snake caught one of his fingers by a fang. Unlike other poisonous snakes, the elaps, instead of striking, hangs on like a bulldog. Shindler had to choke it from his finger.

"Horan told him to see a doctor, but Shindler laughed and declared the bite was harmless. A few minutes later he noticed sharp pains in his arm. He examined his finger closely and found a red streak.

"Then he went to Dr. Taylor, of the institution. Other doctors were called in. They all worked fully 36 hours over him before he was restored to consciousness.

"A peculiar feature of Shindler's poisoning by an elaps was that every year, on the anniversary of the day he was bitten, that finger would swell up and become ulcerated and the nail would come off. So would the outer cuticle of the hand.

"It continued to do this several years, each year apparently getting worse. A friend in South America then sent him a medicine which checked its recurrence.

"A man in a Florida town poured up an elaps of small size. He carried it home in his pocket and told his wife that he had something pretty to show her. He held it coiled up in his hand, and when he opened his hand it fell into her lap. She screamed and ran for dear life.

"Her husband assured her that the snake was harmless, and to demonstrate the truth of his assertion he snapped its head with his fingers. The elaps caught him. The man still maintained there was no danger.

"After dinner he said he was sleepy and he guessed he would take a nap. When his wife went to awaken him she found him in a stupor from which she could not rally him. He died that evening. The doctors said he died of apoplexy. They would call it heart failure now, I suppose.

"In another case near Gainesville a cat caught an elaps and ran into the house. The woman grabbed up a broom to drive it out. The cat, with the snake, jumped on the bed, where the baby was sleeping. The woman struck the cat with the broom and the animal jumped down and ran out.

"A little while after she saw that something was the matter with the child. She sent for a doctor, who diagnosed the case as some complaint or other.

"There was a red spot on one of the child's legs, but the doctor said that the bite was not responsible for the child's condition. The family sent for me. I saw at a glance that it was a snakebite and that the bite was poisonous.

"The child died, of course. It had kicked up its legs when the cat dragged the snake over it and was bitten."—N. Y. Sun.

FROM FOREIGN FIELDS.

The mortality rate from cancer has trebled in Germany since 1875.

The number of Chinese outside of China is estimated at over 7,640,000.

Several prominent Japanese actors have gone to Korea to study realism in the portrayal of military scenes.

Owing to the destruction of grass by rabbits several pastoral stations in Queensland have had to be abandoned.

The ribbon of the French Legion of Honor was recently bestowed by Admiral Dupere on a sailor who, in connection with the lifeboat service, had saved 348 lives in 35 years.

Two Antwerp policemen have each written a theatrical piece, and both plays will be produced by the members of a dramatic society in that city composed exclusively of policemen.

A wooden crucifix, said to be one of the earliest examples of Michael Angelo's work, has been discovered in the church of San Spirito, Florence, by Prof. Henry Thode, of Heidelberg university.

Solomon Berliner, consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, says: "I believe nowhere in the world is land held at as high figures as here. Good land, with water facilities, has been sold at \$4,866 per acre."

While the landlady of the Bell Inn at Totwell, England, was at dinner the other day an aerolite crashed through the chimney, spun round the room and exploded. Though the house was considerably damaged the landlady escaped.

The Russian edict forbidding the exportation of horses on account of the war with Japan has very disadvantageously affected several sections of Germany, particularly those of northern Germany, which portion of the country has been accustomed to depend for its general supply upon importation of horses from Russia. In the year 1903 42,600 horses, valued at 17,000,000 marks (\$4,046,000), were imported into Germany from Russia.

ODD BITS AND ODDITIES.

A door key hung outside a house in Sweden is a sign the family is not at home.

The Vassar college griddle is ten feet by eight, and its capacity is set down at 500 cakes at a single fry.

Calico is named from Calicut, a city of India, whence it first came. It was not known in England until 1631.

The healthiest children in the world live in the Scotch Highlands. Few wear shoes before they are 12 years old.

The Japanese address their letters the reverse of what we do, writing the country first, the state or province next, then the city, the street and number, and the name last of all.

Gray hairs at an early age are hereditary in certain families. It is thought to be a result of men with dark hair marrying women with dark hair, through several generations.

In the outer islands of the Hebrides smallpox is still known as bhean mhat ("the good wife"). This politeness is due to the ancient superstition that if one would escape the dread disease one should speak of it respectfully.

The broad humanity, the universal tone and quality of the best poetry is one of the things which make it good for girls to read. There are many influences in their lives which tend to concentrate their attention on the fact that they are girls. It is well for them to have other influences which will make them remember also that they are human beings. Sex is not the supreme distinction.

NOTES ABOUT NOTABLES.

Nansen does not believe in modern sport. His motto is: "Plenty of bodily exercise, but no sport."

President Roosevelt is a popular author. Forty thousand copies of his books were sold during the last year.

Sir Oliver Lodge has been engaged for a long time in a series of experiments which, if successful, will make it possible to dispel fog by electricity.

The checks which the king uses for his private business are drawn on his personal account at Coutts'. The signature is "Edward R.," followed by a small royal crown.

Out of Henry Labouchere's 44 libel suits he has won 19, lost eight, settled five out of court, while ten were withdrawn by the plaintiffs, and the jury failed to agree in two instances.

George Frederick Watts is the only English painter who can boast of having been an exhibitor at the Royal academy for 67 years. Two portraits which he sent there in 1837 were shown again in the gallery recently.

The czar of Russia and the mikado of Japan became close friends some years ago. At that time Nicholas, then the czarowitz, was traveling in Japan, and was wounded by a would-be assassin. While he lay on board a Russian war vessel he was visited by the mikado, who made a personal apology.

MINES AND MINING.

Somebody has estimated that the Lake Superior iron deposits will be exhausted in 25 years.

Labor unions of Georgia are advocating the establishment of a bureau of state labor statistics and mining.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, Australia. Its shaft is down 3,900 feet, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. The heat at that depth is 108 degrees.

In the province of lower Burma, India, near the Siamese frontier, tin deposits have recently been discovered and valuable coal fields located. The tin ore is said to be of as high a quality as that mined in the Straits settlements.

HER PRIVILEGE.

BY ELIZABETH SEARS.

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.) "The train is an hour late," he said, distantly. "Would you rather go up town or wait here?"

"I'll wait here," she answered, in a tone as distant as his own. "It doesn't make any difference." She looked straight past him at the door through which a constant stream of humanity passed and repassed as she spoke. He hesitated for a moment and then sat down beside her somewhat doubtfully.

"I didn't know," he essayed, politely, "I feared you might find it tiresome—" "It would be just as tiresome up town," she replied, coldly, "I would be tired anywhere, now," she caught her breath softly as she spoke and a grim silence fell between them.

Her eyes followed a gay young party just entering. A bridal party evidently. Jean sighed with hidden tears as she watched the happy young girl-ride and the adoring husband who held her arm so proudly. She remembered with pangs of bitter sweet memories her own wedding day when she, too, had been so happy, so hopeful; when the whole world looked so full of rosy futures. Her happy dreams had all turned to gray and cold ashes in a few short years and now—she was going home.

The baby beside her cooed and gurgled and patted the fur on her collar lovingly as it danced in its mother's arms. She turned and smiled absently at the child and the mother murmured hasty apologies and shifted the rosy baby to the other side.

Jean studied the little group curiously while her husband watched her covertly.

A young mother going home, too, but with what a difference in the going. The proud husband and father was giving her anxious counsel as to the journey and pleaded that she would come home soon.

"I cannot stand it long without you and baby," he was saying tenderly, "though I want you to have a good visit, Minnie."

The little mother's face beamed with love and happiness as she held her baby and looked into her husband's manly face. Her dress was simple and unmistakably home-made, but her baby was sweet and dainty in the little garments into which hours of mother love had been stitched. There was an air of content and happiness about this little family which nothing but perfect love and trust could create.

Jean glanced bitterly at her own expensive costume. There was no question of money in their home—just temperment—inability to understand or forgive.

Her thoughts flew back to her own baby girl, dead at birth. The happy plans she had made with Jack about the baby—the hopes she had built upon its coming. Her eyes filled with tears and she turned away quickly to hide them. If the baby had lived—perhaps things would have been different. She might have been more patient, Jack more considerate.

"How fortunate you are," she murmured to the mother when they rose for their train. "Be thankful all your life for your baby and your happy home."

The little mother smiled happily at her as she went and Jean sank back, ashamed at her outburst of emotion and fervently hoping that Jack had not heard it. Jack was staring straight before him. Sweet memories were tugging at his heart strings, also. Involuntarily she moved closer to him and became aware that he was speaking to her.

"Your tickets are all here," he was saying. "I did not wire, Jean. You did not say—"

"No," she said, "I prefer not to." They will know—soon enough."

Fifteen minutes dragged slowly by and restless thoughts were surging through her weary brain. Jack had made friends with two sturdy, lively boys near him and was chatting gayly with them. Jack was so fond of children. Perhaps, in time, if she had not been so hasty and so exacting over trifles—for it was but a trifle, after all—they, too, might have been as happy. Her life seemed to stretch itself out before her for the weary years to come, lonely, loveless, childless—she shuddered at the prospect of the dreary years ahead.

The strident voice of the train crier calling her train roused her from her reverie and she looked up almost pitifully. It had come—the time that she herself had decreed, when she was to leave Jack forever. He stood up with set lips and outstretched hand for her wrap. They had gone over this so often at home that he had braved himself for this.

"Come, Jean," he said, quietly, and she rose and followed him blindly and silently through the gate.

"All aboard," called the conductor, briskly. "Right here, lady."

A sudden horror surged through her as she looked at Jack. He was so quiet, so pale, so handsome. There were other women who might not be so exacting in their demand as she had been. Her heart almost stood still at the thought of another woman sharing Jack's life.

Jack bent to kiss her, somewhat timidly. One never knew just what Jean might do and he hated a scene. Still he could not let her go without one last kiss. As his lips touched hers she felt with a wild sob into his arms.

"Oh, Jack, forgive me, dear. Say you forgive me before I go. I—was not as patient as I might have been, Jack."

She clung to him convulsively while passengers crowded past them. "All aboard, here," called the conductor once more. "Going, lady?" "No," roared Jack, gathering her close into his arms, "she is not going."

-Hair Restorer-

All who are desirous of having

a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and

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Agency at THE BEE Office.

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Our Stables, In

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Where I can accommodate fifty

horses. Call and inspect our

new and modern caskets and in-

vestigate our methods of doing

First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.

J. H. DABNEY,

Proprietor.

NUBBINS OF NONSENSE.

Opportunity is a knocker; it knocks

once at every man's door.—Houston

(Tex.) Post.

Sooner or later the patient taxpayer

is called upon to foot the bill.—Chicago

Record-Herald.

It is because a man doesn't know a

woman that he asks her to marry him.

—Chicago Daily News.

The man who invented mirrors de-

serves a—But the chances are that

the inventor of mirrors was a woman.

—Chicago Tribune.

Being rich is a relative term, after all.

A boy with a dime is sometimes richer

than a man with a million dollars.

—Somerville Journal.

In the interest of accuracy and at the

risk of being voted ungallant, we desire

to state that it is not always proper

to refer to the end seat-hog as "him."

—Washington Post.

The hero in a magazine story is made

to say that he admires the freckles on

the nose of the heroine. It requires lit-

tle mental effort to imagine a sequel to

the story, telling how he had to buy

freckle lotions for her.—Chicago Trib-

une.

APHORISTIC ADDENDA.

No degree of temptation justifies any

degree of sin.—N. P. Willis.

Truthfulness is at the foundation of

all personal excellence.—Samuel Smiles.

There is no benefit so small, that a

good man will not magnify it.—Seneca.

Manners carry the world for a mo-

ment, character for all time.—A. Bron-

son Alcott.

To have what we want is riches, but

to be able to do without is power.—

Macdonald.

Perfect valor is to do without wit-

nesses what one would do before all the

world.—Rochefoucauld.

It is better to suffer wrong than to

do it, and happier to be sometimes

cheated than not to trust.—Johnson.

Man never fastened one end of a

chain around the neck of his brother

that God did not fasten the other end

round the neck of the oppressor.—La-

martine.

SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

Chin Yung Yen has won a fellow-

ship at Columbia university. No other

Chinaman has achieved this honor.

—Washington Duke and his two sons,

James B. and B. N., have given a total

of \$300,000 to Trinity college, Durham,

N. C.

English is in the future to be an op-

tional subject in all public schools in

Saxony, on the ground that it is "the

most widely-used civilized language in

the world."

LOCAL NEWS.

Joseph Manderly, who was charged with seduction, waived examination in the Police Court and was sent to the grand jury. Bond, three hundred dollars.

Mrs. Mary A. Brown, wife of Hon. Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, died at 5:40 P. M. August 22d. Mrs. Brown was the sister of Mr. Lloyd Wheeler, of Chicago, Ill.

Rev. S. C. Corrothers, who is spending his vacation in Elmira, N. Y., will fill his pulpit at Galbraith Church Sunday morning, Sept. 4th, at which time he will begin a series of sermons, taking for his subject Sunday morning, "The Winning of the World to Christ."

Miss Iola Morris, sister of Miss Eva Morris, of 1157 21st street, N. W., died Saturday evening and was buried Tuesday afternoon from the 19th Street Baptist Church, Revs. Talney Howard, Walter Brooks and others officiated.

She was generally loved by all who knew her. The floral designs were beautiful and numerous.

The Mt. Horeb Baptist Church was crowded all day Sunday. There was a seeming reunion of the members. Rev. Peyton, formerly pastor of the church, had been invited to preach both morning and evening, received an ovation the entire day. On the morning standing room was at a premium. Never before has such a crowd assembled in this church.

The subject of Rev. Peyton's sermon in the evening was the Love of God. He made a most masterly and eloquent address.

At the conclusion of his address a collection was lifted. The collection for the entire day was quite large. The singing of the choir was excellent, under the direction of Prof. J. E. Edwards. Rev. George Dudley gave the benediction at the close of the services.

Mr. Bankett, one of the trustees, expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the services. The Mt. Horeb Church bids fair to resume its former standing in the Baptist denomination. All seemed to be happy at the great outburst of members on last Sunday evening.

ATLANTIC-PACIFIC STREET RAILWAY AND SURETY COMPANY.

PREFACE.

1. The North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town and Improvement Company is capitalized too small.

2. In order to enable the company to put the amount of stock on the market that is required to float this project and to carry to a final conclusion our original plans, it was necessary to incorporate a new company with a larger capitalization and a wider scope of powers or features that the old company did not have.

3. Messrs. H. Mason and F. C. Elwes, the gentlemen holding the largest amount of the contract bond issue against the road, have kindly given their consent to turn over their holdings in the road to the colored people upon the payment to them the amount due them as per contract, and as Mr. R. R. Robinson, being well awake and ready to grasp an opportunity when he sees it, while traveling west found a Western property of great value which could be bought and consolidated with the North Jacksonville Street Railway of this city, he therefore arranged to buy it in. It necessitated the incorporating of a new company with a large capitalization in order to control the situation, and the placing of the stock at \$1 per share par value instead of \$5 per share, as the old company had it.

4. This is the reason for the organization of the Atlantic-Pacific Street Railway and Surety Company.

This company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best of feeling existing between the company and our white friends, for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and have always been willing to help us, if we would only help ourselves.

We respectfully refer anyone for information in regard to this proposition to the Hon. A. W. Cockrell, attorney at law; Judge Cromwell Gibbons and the Hon. Harry Mason, F. C. Elwes and Walker Mucklow.

RESOURCES, EARNINGS, CAPACITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THESE PROPERTIES.

The North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town and Improvement Company's road has been in operation since the 10th of August, 1903, with cars running over just half of its line—two miles approximately—from Bay Street to the Park. In fact the belt was not opened for traffic until the first of May, since which time the receipts have doubled. Prior to that time, from the opening day last August, this line has been taxed to its utmost capacity on outing days and nights, which averages three at least each week during the summer and two during winter. It is safe to estimate that this road of four miles, with only two miles completed, up to May, this year, (1904), has carried to its Park approximately 260,000 people, aside from the ordinary travel. This was done operating four cars; sometimes, but generally three and sometimes two cars would be hustling along doing double duty, making a thirty-minute schedule, with great crowds standing at the corners waiting, patiently wait-

ing, on the colored car, as it is generally known and spoken of, while some would walk for a half mile to get on the car before it got to its terminus, in order to get a seat to go to the Park, thereby paying two fares. Occasions of this kind are frequent occurrences and can be verified by thousands who have witnessed the like, while we would press into service every car that we could muster, viz.: four. The supply was or is not equal to the demand, as can be seen by the hundreds of carriages en route to the Park with persons tired of waiting on the cars and hundreds walking through the woods. Why, my dear sir, if this company had fifteen thirty foot open cars, with a seating capacity of 100 each, on outing days, such as we speak of, they would only be able to handle the great crowds that go to the Park. Therefore, you can judge for yourself what trouble we have to accommodate the public on such occasions.

The Atlantic-Pacific Street Railway and Surety Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each, full paid and non-assessable.

This company was organized for the express purpose of absorbing the rights of way, franchises, real estate and the properties of the North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town and Improvement Company of the City of Jacksonville, which owns and operates four and one-half miles of street railway in and out of the city, with franchises and rights of way to construct three and two-tenths miles. The line in operation extends from Bay Street, at the foot of Clay, in the heart of the city, through a thickly populated part of the city, on Clay Street to State, west on State to King's Road, on King's Road to Myrtle or Durkee Avenue, on Durkee Avenue to Mason Park, the present terminus north of this line, then forming a loop to Moncrief Shell Road, going north to Eighth Street, east on Boulevard to Louisiana Street, south on Louisiana to Griffin Avenue, east on Griffin Avenue to Illinois Street, south on Illinois to Hancock Street, east on Hancock to Jefferson, south on Jefferson to English, east on English to Clay, on Clay south to State, thereby forming a complete loop.

The extension known as the Oakland extension extends from Clay on State west to Ocean, south on Ocean to Beaver, east on Beaver, east on Beaver to Washington, north on Washington to Jesse, east on Jesse to Talleyrand Avenue on the St. Johns River. Franchises and rights of way of extension, rolling stock, Mason Park of forty acres, buildings, sheds, car barns, cottages, office, pavilion and all material, including tools of every description, unused material to the value of \$23,000, in the way of switches, turnouts, rails, etc., have been classified and appraised to the value of \$250,400, the franchises and rights of way of these properties running for thirty years, with the privilege of renewal, bringing the value up to \$250,400. This property is a valuable one if judiciously handled. It goes without saying that the stockholders will reap a rich reward. We furnish an idea of the North Jacksonville Street Railway's earnings and disbursements by its quarterly report, as follows:

CAR RECEIPTS FOR THE QUARTER BEGINNING MAY 1, TO JULY 31, 1904.

May	\$1,221.50
June	1,375.00
July	1,900.00

Total	\$4,896.50
Expenditures for the quarter commencing May 1 and ending July 31, 1904, were \$1,555, leaving a total balance of \$3,341. This shows proportionately a net earning of \$13,364.20 annually.	

It is fair to presume that if this road can do so well with a part of its territory covered, it ought to do as well again with its entire territory covered. That is to say, to Oakland, thereby connecting East Jacksonville with the western part of the city, or Hansontown, by a direct route, and coming in close proximity to every colored church and hall of consequence in the city of Jacksonville. The Atlantic-Pacific Street Railway and Surety Company owns the extension to Moncrief Springs, where they will, in due time, extend their road from Mason Park to Moncrief Springs, which is destined to be the resort and city of the colored people, as was the original plan of the promoters of the North Jacksonville Street Railway Company project.

The Atlantic-Pacific Street Railway and Surety Company is also absorbing the Tucson Street Railway, of seven miles in length, rights of way, franchises, real estate, rolling stock and other properties of that Western concern, which is valued at \$445,000, have been taken into this company, and consists of the following:

The Arizona property consists of seven miles of street railway franchises, good for twenty years, privilege of renewal; valued at	\$100,000
Track as laid	60,000
Cars	2,000
Mules	2,500
750 lots at Alherdena Heights, \$300 per lot	225,000
150 lots, Buckner's Addition, \$300 per lot	45,000
1 barn, etc.	3,000
30 acres	7,500
Total	\$445,000

This railroad is at present a horse car line, with seven cars in operation, with thirty-four bond of stock, car barn, lot

buildings and tools, twenty-acre park, five-acre tract, two blocks and three lots near the University.

We propose to install the electric car system there, with new and up-to-date cars and perfect schedule.

As before stated, this line is now operated as a horse car line and with this obsolete mode of transportation, it paid operating expenses and interest on bonds for 1904, and netted its owners \$1,404.36 (one thousand four hundred and four dollars and thirty-six cents).

Now, it will appeal to any sound minded man that a car line operated as a horse car line in a growing city of 15,500 population, composed of American, Mexican and colored people, with absolutely no racial feeling at all, and they are as a unit, great lovers of pleasure, it is fair to say that this road should earn three times as much operated as an electric system. Consequently this company submits this proposition, combined with North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town and Improvement Company, for careful consideration of progressive men and women who choose to better their condition. For these properties under careful and judicious management will pay handsome dividends to its stockholders, and each and every one will be participants in the prosperity that is bound to come.

The object of this company for placing the stock at \$1 a share is for the purpose of placing this colored railroad stock within the reach of the masses, that they might become interested in one of the greatest enterprises of its kind that was ever undertaken in the history of the world by their race.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE MONEY REALIZED FROM THE SALE OF STOCK.

The money realized from the sale of stock of this company will be used expressly to liquidate the bonded indebtedness of the company, so that instead of paying interest on bonds the company applies its interest money as dividends to the stockholders of the company.

Will we balance to put on new cars, complete track to Oakland and Moncrief Springs, equip the same and install our own power plant. Both here and Tucson, Arizona, at that place, we will, of course, be compelled to make some general improvements.

BUSINESS MEN'S INDORSEMENT.

Yes; I am interested in the North Jacksonville Street Railway to the extent of holding one-half of the bond issue, being treasurer and a member of the board of directors, but I wish it distinctly understood that I went into it purely as a business proposition, with the understanding with its promoters that I would turn over my claim and interest to them or their successors upon payment to me the contract price for bonds held by me. Do I think it will pay? Well, it stands to reason that if I didn't think that it would pay I would not have put \$35,000 into it. It is a money maker if properly handled.

I favor this project; it is a good one. It has money-making qualities. You can put me on record as favoring anything that is good for the city of Jacksonville.

L. FURCHGOTT,

of Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Dept. Store, City.

I am in favor of anything that will promote harmony and prosperity to the city of Jacksonville. The project is a profitable one and it should be encouraged.

M. COHEN,

of Cohen Bros. Popular Dry Goods House, City.

The contemplated new street car route to North Jacksonville is possessed of good features. That section of the city was once a very popular resort for whites, and many truck farmers settled there. There are enough colored people in Jacksonville and suburbs to make the road self-sustaining in a very short time.

C. BENEDICT,

of Benedict, Pollak & Co., Wholesale Merchants, City.

Yes. Yes. Build that road. I am in for anything that will promote the interests and welfare of our city and citizens at large. This project should pay handsomely.

J. M. BARRS, City Attorney.

The route will no doubt prove a paying one. The project is feasible and profitable, if properly conducted, will be a money-maker for its promoters and stockholders.

FRANK S. GRAY,

of the S. B. Hubbard Hardware Co., City.

Conditions warrant me in saying that I am of the opinion that the promoters of the new street car line have a prospective valuable franchise. Their opportunities are very favorable. The line and terminals are first-class, especially so the latter as a money-making proposition. Respectfully,

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LEGAL NOTICES

James F. Bundy, Attorney
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Holding a Probate Court
No. 12219, administration
This is to give notice
That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Alexander Williams Baskerville, otherwise known as Alexander Williams late of the District of Columbia deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of August, A. D. 1904, or before the 5th day of August, A. D. 1905, or else they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given, under my hand this 5th day of August, 1904.
James F. Bundy, 420 5th St., N. W.
Attest: W. J. Grubb,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thomas L. Jones, Atty.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
John A. Sykes

Hester Sykes & Co. No. 24411, Equity Docket No. 54
Eligah Gilmore
The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from defendant, Hester Sykes; on the ground of adultery, provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive weeks in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee.

On motion of the complainant by his attorney Thomas L. Jones, it is this 5th day of August, A. D. 1904, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court, Job Baragud, Justice.
True copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk.
Harvey Given, Asst. Clerk.

Thomas L. Jones, Atty.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Walter Nervis

No. 23032, Equity Docket No. 53
Sarah Nervis
The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from defendant on the ground of desertion and adultery, provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive weeks in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee.

On motion of complainant by his attorney Thomas L. Jones, it is this 5th day of August, A. D. 1904, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court, Job Baragud, Justice.
True copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk.
By Harry Given, Asst. Clerk.

A New Book.

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is \$1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost you only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.
The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.
The Seven Seals.
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
Eulogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.
The Religious Status of the Negro.
National Perils.
The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.
Robert G. Shaw.
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.
The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government.
The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem.
The Divinity of the Church.
Christian Resources of Afro-Americans.
The Vacant Tomb.
The Negro in War and Peace.
Thanking you in advance for your order, I am,

Yours truly,

W. BISHOP JOHNSON.

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